

## EC regrets Israeli actions

BONN (R) — The 12 European Community (EC) nations expressed regret Friday for Israeli actions against Palestinians in the occupied territories and accused Israel of violating the Geneva convention on protection of civilians. The statement, issued first in Bonn because of West Germany's current presidency of the EC, said the 12 noted with concern recent Israeli measures in the territories. These "must strengthen the mistrust between Israelis and Palestinians and make a peaceful solution in the region more difficult," it said. "They (the 12) regret that the continued use of force is causing more and more new deaths," it added. The statement also regretted Israel's expulsion of eight Palestinians from the occupied territories last Monday and a threat to expel a further 12. It said such measures, as it had noted in a communication to the Israeli government January 12, violated Article 49 of the Geneva convention on the treatment of civilians in time of war and also contradicted January's United Nations Resolutions 607 and 608. "The 12 deeply regret Israel's continuing suppressive measures, including the destruction of houses, which clearly contravene international law."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير منحازة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية الراي.

## Kaunda in Mauritania for Sahara talks

NOUAKCHOTT (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, flew to Nouakchott Friday for talks on the Western Sahara conflict with Mauritania President Maouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, Nouakchott Radio reported. He made no statement on arrival in the Mauritania capital from the Algerian border town of Tindouf, the main rear base of Polisario guerrillas who have been fighting Morocco for independence for the desert territory. Official sources said Kaunda was expected to leave Mauritania, which once ruled part of the disputed territory, after a visit lasting a few hours. He had talks in Tindouf with Polisario leaders after conferring with Morocco's King Hassan and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid as part of efforts to arrange a ceasefire and a referendum in the Western Sahara. He also conferred with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the subject in Brussels last week. In 1979, Spain ceded the Western Sahara to Mauritania and Morocco. When Mauritania withdrew, Morocco took over its part of the territory as well.

Volume 13 Number 3757

AMMAN SATURDAY APRIL 16, 1988, SHABAN 29, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Jordan praises Guatemala's stands

GUATEMALA (Petra) — The head of Jordan's parliamentary delegation of meetings of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) here expressed thanks and appreciation Thursday to Guatemala's president and vice-president for their stand on Arab issues. During a reception held by the Arab club in Guatemala in honour of the Arab delegation participating in the IPU meeting, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh spoke about the uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as the prevailing situation in the Arab World. Attending the reception was Guatemala's vice-president and other high government and parliamentary officials as well as the IPU president.

## Jail term reduced for bazooka attacker

ROME (R) — An Italian appeal court Friday cut from 15 to eight years the jail sentence of an Arab convicted of a 1985 bazooka attack on Jordan's embassy in Rome. The court dismissed an earlier charge of attempted massacre against Hussein Shehadeh Salkem Al Nawaj'h, 23 but said he remained guilty of illegal possession of arms and of criminal damage. No one was injured in the attack in which a bazooka shell was fired into the grounds of the Jordanian embassy. The shell narrowly missed the embassy offices on the fifth floor of the building but damaged a fourth floor apartment.

## Syrian oil minister visits Tehran

NICOSIA (R) — Syrian Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Mianios Habib arrived in Tehran Friday for economic talks, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) reported. Iran has been supplying Syria one million tonnes of free crude oil a year since Damascus shut off Iraq's oil exports through a pipeline across Syria to the Mediterranean in 1982. Iran also sold Syria oil at a discount for several years, but Damascus fell behind in payments. IRNA said last December Syria owed Iran \$1.2 billion for overdue oil fees.

## U.S. Senate may delay INF pact ratification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate leaders say the chamber is in no hurry to vote on the U.S.-Soviet treaty eliminating medium-range atomic weapons, raising the possibility the pact may not be ratified before the superpower summit in Moscow. "I'm not driven by a calendar deadline. I want first, last and always to have a good treaty," Senate majority leader Robert Byrd told reporters Thursday.

## Athens criticises U.S. over bases talks

ATHENS (AP) — The government Friday blamed the United States for lack of progress in negotiations for a new U.S. bases agreement to replace an accord that expires in December. "There has been no particular progress as the American side does not seem disposed to accept certain principles in relation to the Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish relations," government spokesman Yiannis Roubatis told a news briefing.

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## Beefed Israeli presence fails to curb protests

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian demonstrators continued anti-occupation protests Friday despite a beefed-up Israeli army presence in key towns and around mosques in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and at least six Palestinians were shot and wounded by Israeli soldiers.

A group of Israeli settlers, heavily guarded by troops, hiked near where a 15-year-old Israeli girl was killed last week to show that Jews could walk freely in the occupied West Bank.

Israeli soldiers surrounded mosques in the West Bank cities of Hebron and Qalqilya and imposed a curfew in the downtown area of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip to prevent demonstrators, reports said.

Violence after Friday prayers has become commonplace since the uprising began in the West Bank and Gaza 18 weeks ago. According to U.N. figures, 146 Palestinians have died in the uprising. Two Israelis have also

been killed.

Troops and Palestinians clashed at several mosques in Gaza and two Palestinians from the area were reported wounded.

Officials at Shifa hospital in Gaza City said troops shot a 13-year-old boy from nearby Beit Hanoun in the stomach. He was listed in critical condition.

In Jabalya, an 18-year-old also was shot in the leg, the officials said.

Protesters buried stones and empty bottles at soldiers in Ramallah and Al Bireh following Friday prayers.

Four Palestinians were wounded by army gunfire in Dahariyeh (Continued on page 5)

## U.S. vetoes U.N. censure of Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United States vetoed Friday a resolution in the Security Council to censure Israel for its oppressive response to the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza.

The resolution would have urged Israel to halt expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories and called for a U.N.-sponsored settlement of the Middle East problem.

The vote was 14-1. U.S. Ambassador Herbert Okun contended that the resolution's "broad and sweeping condemnation of Israel contains not a scintilla of balance."

It was the fifth time since December the council had considered the Middle East situation.

The meeting was prompted by Israel's expulsion of eight Palestinians Monday and expulsion orders for 12 others.

The draft resolution, originally toughly worded, had been watered down in an effort to avert a veto by the United States, which usually kills resolutions critical of Israel.

The original resolution had demanded a halt to expulsions and the withdrawal of expulsion orders which, it said, violated the Geneva conventions on treatment of civilians by occupying powers. The final draft used the word "urge," instead.

It also condemned Israeli policies and practices that violate the human rights of Palestinian people, particularly the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinians.

All speakers at the Security

## Jordan condemns expulsions

AMMAN (R) — Jordan condemned Israel Thursday for its continued expulsion of Palestinians despite international protests.

Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin told Reuters the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories could not be countered by "such violent behaviour."

"Rather than achieving peace, such acts will contribute to more violence and counter-violence, which the Israeli occupation authorities should be held responsible for," Dudin said.

"We consider these expulsions as an integral part of a whole bundle of Israeli measures that violate all human rights," Dudin said.

Council meeting, which began Thursday, denounced Israel for the expulsions.

Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia sponsored the latest proposal.

It would have the council condemn "those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians."

## U.N. issues Afghan appeal after signing of accords

GENEVA (Agencies) — The United Nations launched a worldwide appeal Friday for hundreds of millions of dollars of aid it said would be needed to help some five million refugees back into war-torn Afghanistan.

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hocke, talking to reporters the day after the signing here of an Afghan agreement intended to facilitate the refugees' return, said the problem would be massive.

The agreement, in addition to providing for a Soviet troop withdrawal, commits Afghanistan to allow all refugees in Pakistan to return home if they wish and to where they wish.

About 5.4 million Afghans, about one-third of the population, have fled to Pakistan and Iran from the nine-year-old civil war. Official estimates put the number in Pakistan alone at 3.1 million. Hocke said he was consulting other agencies and governments

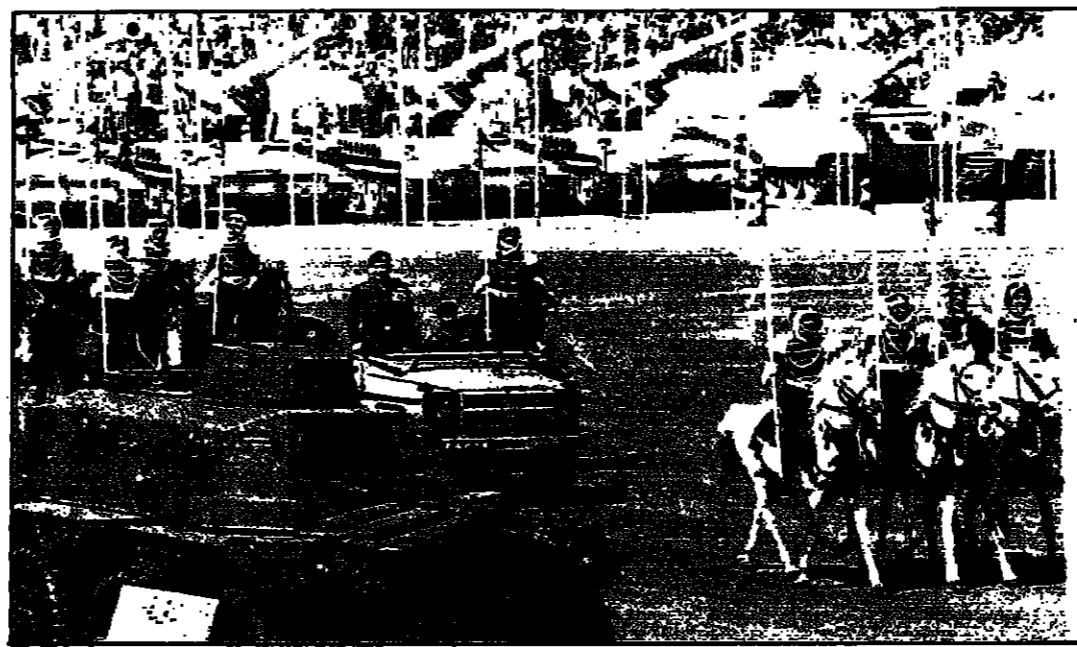
and hoped to present potential donor governments with a detailed plan of action in the next 10 days.

If there was a mass return of refugees, hundreds of millions of dollars would be needed in the next 12 months.

Hocke appealed to the signatories of the settlement — Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the United States — to facilitate the execution of these accords "and above all to guarantee the conditions according to which the refugees will choose to return home freely."

Despite the agreement, the rebels who have been fighting the Afghan and Soviet forces insist they will continue the war and Hocke said it was impossible to ascertain how many refugees would choose to return now.

Hocke said many nations had promised aid. Britain had said it was willing to give £10 million (\$18.8 million) initially. The



His Majesty King Hussein inspects a military parade mounted on the occasion of the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation (see more photos inside)

## Colourful extravaganza marks King's coronation anniversary

By Sa'd G. Hattar and Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The skies over Amman were a blur of rainbow colours and the air reverberated to euphonic music Friday as over 5,000 members of the Armed Forces and security services staged an impressive military parade to mark the 35th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's coronation.

Every wing of the Armed Forces and security units took part in the extravaganza staged over Marka airport Friday morning. The three-hour show was broadcast live on Jordan Television.

Among the dignitaries attending the parade were Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his wife Suzanne, Their Royal Highnesses Crown

Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior Jordanian officials as well as members of the Egyptian delegation accompanying Mubarak, who arrived here Thursday evening and left after talks with the King later Friday.

Officers and soldiers representing the Armed Forces' ground, air and naval wings, the Special Forces Corps, the Public Security Department, the Civil Defence Department and the Peoples Army took part in the parade.

One of the highlights of the celebrations was a reenactment of the Karameh Battle. Whirlwinds turned the field into a brownish hue as jet fighters and interceptors zoomed low over the field battle while land forces engaged in a simulated military confrontation, supported by freetail parachuting behind the "enemy's lines."

Semi-armoured and armoured

vehicles, infantry and tanks surged into the field with firearms and indirect bombing, all against the backdrop of a decorated wall depicting archaeological sites in the Kingdom and Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Earlier, 1600 highly-skilled troops staged a colourful show of physical fitness and marched to form the Hashemite Crown against a backdrop of local and international music played by the Armed Forces band.

Flocks of mounted Arabian horses and camels then galloped into the field reenacting a scene from the Great Arab Revolt, which was launched in 1916 by His Majesty's Great grandfather, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali.

Squadrons of air force jet fighters zoomed high and made an air-borne formation of the number "35," the years since the King

(Continued on page 5)

## Hijack negotiations make little headway; hostages air appeal

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Two hostages aboard the hijacked jet at Algiers airport broadcast messages Friday saying they would be killed if the Kuwaiti government did not heed to the demands of the gunmen.

The estimated 31 passengers were reported being held in grim conditions, all handcuffed and forced to remain silent. There also are believed to be four crew members on the plane.

The two recorded messages, almost identical in wording, were radioed to the control tower at Houari Boumediene airport.

In the name of God the Merciful, I greet my family and my friends and I ask the Kuwaiti authorities to free the 17 prisoners held in Kuwait prisons," said Suleiman Mohammad Suleiman Al Mashari. "In the event of refusal, they are going to kill us."

In a second message, a man identifying himself as Moham-

mad Ahmad Al Ajem said: "I am one of the hostages from the Boeing. I greet my family, large and small and I ask the Kuwaiti authorities to free the prisoners held in the prisons. Without that, the kidnappers have decided to kill us."

Mashari's message was delivered in such a trembling voice that it had to be repeated from the plane to the tower.

Kuwait earlier on Friday reiterated its refusal to deal with the hijackers, believed to number eight.

"Kuwait will stick to its principled position strongly refusing to deal with terrorism and blackmail," the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) quoted a Kuwaiti official as saying.

The Algerian news agency APS said an Algerian mediator had boarded the Jumbo jet after the pleas from the two hostages were read out.

It was the third negotiating trip to the plane of the day.

The hijackers freed an elderly sick Kuwaiti hostage late Thursday, raising hopes for an early release for the estimated 31 captives still aboard the blue-and-white jet.

But optimism was dashed when the hijackers, said by a security source in Beirut to be pro-Iranian radicals, made it clear the diabolic Kuwaiti had been let go for humanitarian reasons and their demands had not changed.

The hijackers, who seized the plane on a flight from Bangkok to Kuwait, told the control tower in a statement: "We are not going back on our demands, even if the cost is very high."

There appeared to be a standoff between the hijackers and the Algerian negotiators, who have long experience in crisis

(Continued on page 5)

## Mubarak leaves after talks on peace efforts

AQABA (J.T.) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak left for home Friday after a two-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein on Middle East peace efforts and attended a military parade in Amman marking the 35th anniversary of the coronation of the King.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor saw off Mubarak, who was accompanied on the visit by his wife Suzanne and a high-ranking delegation comprising cabinet ministers. Also at hand to bid farewell to the president were several members of the royal family, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials.

The Egyptian delegation included Deputy Prime Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and the ministers of transport and information.

"As I leave this brotherly country Jordan at the end of a working visit during which I met with you, it gives me pleasure to send Your Majesty and officials the warmest feelings of gratitude for the hospitality with which you have welcomed us," Petra quoted the cable as saying.

"I am sure that the talks which we held in an atmosphere of complete friendship and understanding will have positive results in our joint efforts to achieve a just and durable solution to the Middle East problem so that the

peoples of this sensitive area of the world may live in stability and security," the cable said.

Earlier, Petra reported that the talks that King Hussein and Mubarak held Thursday, shortly after the president's arrival, dealt with the current affairs in the region and the 16-week-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza as well as efforts for peace in the area.

Petra said the King briefed the Egyptian leader on Prime Minister Rifai's talks with Soviet official in early February, which reflected "Moscow's positive stand and their understanding to the needs of a just and comprehensive peace in the region."

The King and Mubarak shared identical views on holding an international peace conference on the Middle East, Petra said.

"An international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the only means to achieve just peace in the region," Petra quoted the two sides as saying.

The two leaders also discussed various issues of common interest, Petra said.

The talks were attended by Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan

(Continued on page 5)

## Tribal leaders back King's stand

AMMAN (Petra) — Tribal leaders and heads of municipal and village councils in Jordan have sent cables to His Majesty King Hussein voicing total support for the King's endeavours for peace in the Middle East.

Cables sent by leaders of the D'jah tribe and councils in Ma'an, Mazar and Zarqa districts backed a six-point document which King Hussein handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his last trip to the region.

## Shamir wants to invite Shevardnadze to Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is willing to invite Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Israel if he can be sure the invitation will be accepted, a spokesman said Friday.

The statement came after the Jerusalem Post reported Shevardnadze planned a visit to Jordan, Syria and possibly Egypt later this month.

Speaking in Geneva Thursday after signing accords on Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, Shevardnadze expressed optimism on prospects for Mideast negotiations modelled on the Afghan talks.

"The signing of the Geneva agreements certainly stimulates positive processes in the settlement of other regional issues, including the Middle East," he told reporters.

Although he declined to say if

he would visit the region, the Soviet foreign minister seemed upbeat about the possibility of arranging talks. "Fairly good prospects are now opening for a resolution of this most difficult problem," he said.

Officials close to Shamir said Israel would welcome a visit by Shevardnadze, either by himself or in the company of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is reportedly considering a return to the Middle East.

"The prime minister would very much like to welcome the Soviet foreign minister for discussions," said Yossi Ahimeir, a Shamir spokesman. "But Shamir will not just throw out an invitation. He needs to know the foreign minister will come."

Some observers saw the statement, which was also published in Israeli newspapers, as a trial balloon.

## Lebanese stage partial strike for wage increase

BEIRUT (AP) — A nationwide strike call was only partially observed Friday, reflecting some workers' objection to the size of raises sought while the chaos-ridden nation continues to face a severe economic crisis.

Police said roughly 50 per cent of both Muslim and Christian areas were closed in response to the strike call issued Thursday by the General Confederation of Labour Unions (GCLU), which is demanding a 300 per cent raise.

Some ranks, schools, restaurants, movie theatres, gas stations and other businesses closed in Beirut's western and eastern sectors as well as in other major cities and towns, a police statement said.

However, a variety of businesses maintained normal activity in clear defiance of the 300,000-strong GCLU's call, the statement said.

The GCLU called for the two-day strike after rejecting as insufficient an average 75 per cent increase in private- and public-sector wages announced by acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

"Some employers are clearly defying the GCLU's decision. They called their employees to work, and strangely these em-

ployees reported to duty," a police spokesman said.

"GCLU teams are touring Beirut and other cities in an effort to convince violators to abide by the strike," said the spokesman, who cannot be named in line with standing regulations.

A government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the 75 per cent increase "is the highest the state treasury and private businesses can afford."

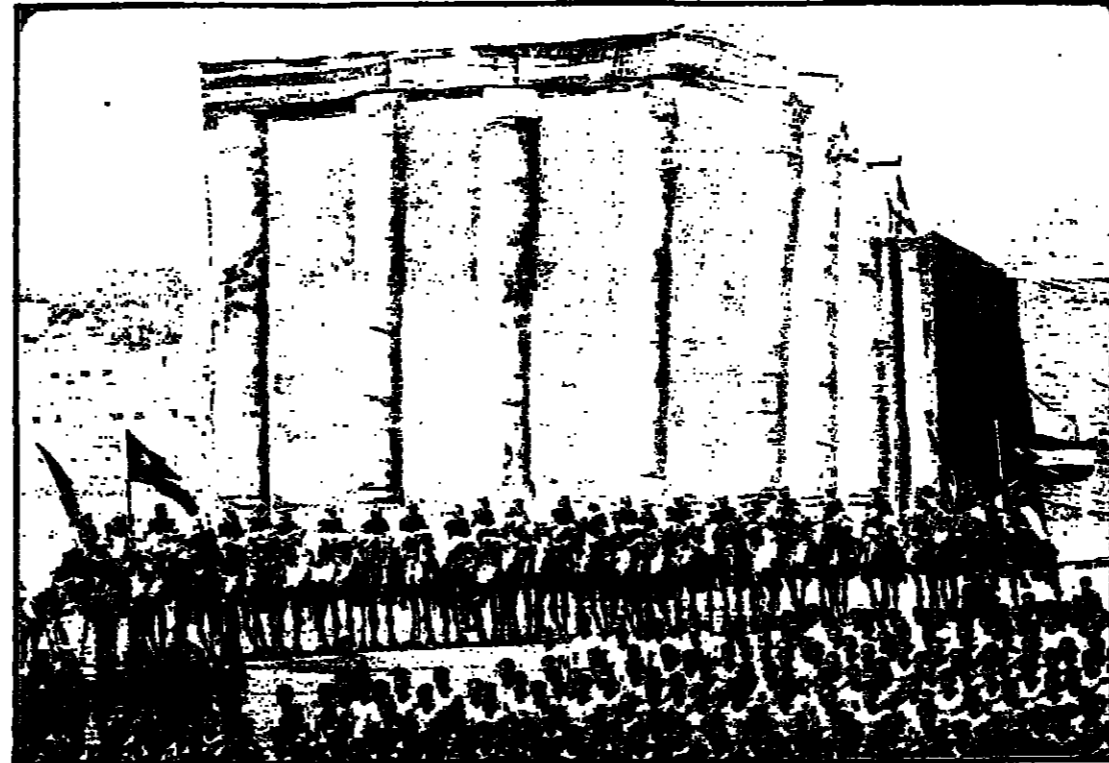
"The employees realise this. That's why they are hesitant in abiding by the strike," he said. Ahmad Srouji, who runs a ready-made clothes factory in west Beirut, said even a 75 per cent raise would be "difficult to meet."

"We will have to raise our prices. In this case, the unions will start nagging again and demand another pay raise," Srouji said at his factory, which stayed open Friday.

"If the unions insist on a 300 per cent raise, I will close," he threatened. "Closing will strip me 70 employees from my income. Is this what the GCLU wants?"

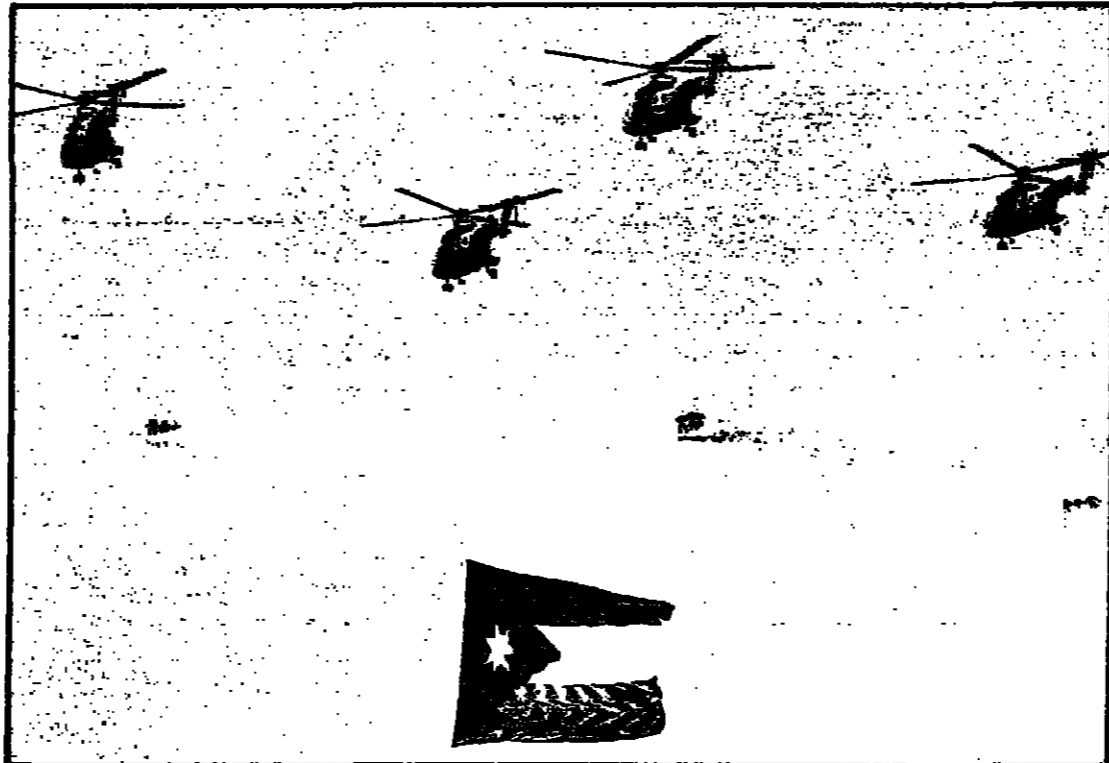
Some of his employees also appeared convinced that the size of the raise demand was not in their interest.

# Jordan celebrates King's 35th coronation anniversary



Jordan Friday celebrated the 35th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's coronation. Photos clockwise from top left: The King, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan review the parade, troops march to the tune of the Armed Forces Band, Her Majesty Queen Noor, Mrs Suzanne Mubarak and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath watch the celebrations, parachutists display their skills, camel riders reenact the Great Arab Revolt and His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah atop a battle tank

Photos by Yousef Al 'Allan



## JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — April 16, 1988

8:30 Yes Prime Minister

9:10 Sat. Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film

**The Hot Rock**  
Starring: Robert Redford, George Segal.

Sun. — April 17, 1988

8:30 My Husband and I

9:10 Doc. — Jack Cousteau  
A journey in the Amazon region focusing on the effect of modern civilisation on the area's people.

10:20 Ohara

11:10 Richman, Poorman

Mon. — April 18, 1988

8:30 Are You Being Served

9:10 Secret Army

10:20 Feature Film  
**Massacre at Fort Holman**  
Starring: James Coburn, Bud Spencer

Tue. — April 19, 1988

8:30 No Place Like Home  
Arthur and Beryl's plans to go away for a well-earned break are thwarted by unexpected family crises. An ailing Nigel returns suddenly to the nest; Lorraine and Raymond are again experiencing marital problems; then daughter Tracy and son Paul turn up for a romantic assignation, each thinking the house will be empty.

9:10 Standby! Light! Camera! Action!

10:20 Murder She Wrote

11:10 Richman, Poorman

Wed. — April 20, 1988

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records

New Series  
The Spectacular World of Guinness presents the biggest, the wildest, the most incredible people, facts and feats ever to appear on television. Based on

the Guinness Book Of World Records, the top-selling book in publishing history. The Spectacular World Of Guinness combines the most proven programming ingredients of spectacle, action, drama, comedy, and star appeal. But the Spectacular World Of Guinness also offers a unique and irresistible twist — every amazing accomplishment is documented fact.

9:00 Hooperman  
9:30 Takes of the Unexpected  
The Colonel's Lady

10:20 Napoleon and Josephine

Part Two... Josephine (Jacqueline Bisset) joins Napoleon (Armand Assante) in Italy and Capt. Charles (Patrick Cassidy) follows. Napoleon's mother plots to end his marriage to Josephine. Napoleon returns to Paris a hero and soon mounts an expedition to North Africa. Meanwhile, Josephine is injured in a fall; Napoleon learns of Josephine's affair and retaliates. He returns to Paris a hero, intent upon divorcing his wife.

Thu. — April 21, 1988

8:30 Kate and Allie

9:10 Wish Me Luck

10:20 Feature Film

Without a Trace

Fri. — April 22, 1988

8:30 Growing Pains  
Dance Fever, Part 1

When Maggie and Jason serve as chaperones for a Dewey High School dance and the D.J. throws out his back, Maggie steps in. Mike falls in love with a bodacious blonde named Lydia, and Carol is chastised by her girl friends for wanting to dance with Boner. Meanwhile, Ben and Stinky sneak out of the house and set out for an adventure.

9:10 Magnum

10:20 Falcon Crest

Maggie still in hospital. The judge tries to destroy Chai's crops.

11:10 Richman, Poorman



Jacqueline Bisset stars as Josephine, and Armand Assante stars as Napoleon, Wednesday at 10:20.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran  
15:50 Programme Review  
15:55 Cartoons  
16:15 Eureka  
16:35 How Things Work  
17:00 Soccer  
19:00 Message from Iraq  
19:15 Family programme  
19:45 Programme review  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:05 News in Arabic  
21:20 Arabic series  
21:50 Arabic play  
23:00 News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 Play contd.

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Le chevalier de pardillon (French series)  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 French varieties: Un DB de plus  
20:00 News in Hebrew  
20:05 News in Hebrew  
20:30 Yes, Prime Minister  
21:10 Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 News in English  
22:20 Feature film: "The Hot Rock"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& partly on 850 KHz. SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Morning Show  
07:30 Newsdesk  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
08:45 Morning Show Contd.  
11:00 Hitville: The Story of Motown  
12:00 News Summary  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:30 Jordan Weekly  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumental/Old Favorites  
17:00 Special Feature  
17:30 Good Old Days  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Top Twenty  
19:00 Newsdesk/Music  
20:00 The Young Sound  
20:30 Discovering Music  
21:00 The Musical in Review  
22:00 Country Music  
23:00 Classical Concerts  
24:00 Close Down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Here's Humphr  
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Through My Window 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Personal View 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Meridian 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From the Weeklies 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 A Jolly Good Show 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Personal View 13:00 News Summary: Here's Humphr 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 People and Politics 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Big Bands — The Singers 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Multitrack 3 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Sportsroundup 17:00 News Summary followed by Sportsroundup 17:30 World News 17:39 18:15 Sportsroundup 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Sportsroundup 20:00 World News 20:09 Book Choice 20:15 Album Time 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Play of the Week: The Lion in Winter 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Fours: News Summary 23:30 Meridian 24:00 News Summary followed by Squaring the Triangle 00:15 The Seven Ages of Man 00:30 People and Politics 01:00 World News 01:09 From Our Own Correspondent 01:25 Book Choice 01:50 Newsdesk 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 The Tony Myatt Request Show

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

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## Khayyat, Khleifat return from Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat returned from Muscat Friday after participating in a seminar on Islamic Ulema which ended Thursday.

Upon arrival, the minister said, the seminar discussed over six days subjects relating to the preservation of the Al Aqsa Mosque as well as the support of the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

Participants in the seminar called for the unification of Islamic jurisprudence and the opinions of Islamic Ulema and imams. The seminar decisions also affirmed the importance of unifying the Islamic nation.

The minister added that during the seminar 14 papers were presented on the developments resulting from the evolution of Islamic societies.

Also participating in the seminar was the Kingdom's Mufti, Dean of the Islamic Sciences College that belongs to the Ministry of Awaqaf.

The ministry's secretary general and a number of officials welcomed the ministers upon arrival. The minister of youth said the participation in the seminar of the Jordanian delegation was very effective both in terms of research and discussions, and was praised by other delegations.

During his visit to Oman Khleifat visited a number of sports and youth centres. He held meetings with Minister of Education and Youth Yahya Ben Mafhouz during which they discussed means of bolstering the joint cooperation between the two countries, especially in exchanging expertise and youth delegations.

The minister added that Mafhouz accepted an invitation to visit Jordan and complete the talks between them.

Mafhouz expressed Oman's high appreciation of Jordan's efforts in various fields.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs the first meeting of the Higher Council for Science and Technology in Amman Thursday (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince chairs first meeting of Higher Council for Science, Technology

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Council for Science and Technology HCST held its first meeting in Amman Thursday under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi.

Prince Hassan addressed the meeting outlining the general framework of the council's scientific and technological policies and pointing out proper means to enable the council to carry out practical plans and executive programmes in developing science and technology in Jordan, through cooperation with universities and other research centres.

Prince Hassan, who is the council's president, said that the council would support all creative research projects by organisations and individuals alike, and would enable the Kingdom to execute programmes in line with national development schemes.

The HCST Secretary General Dr. Adnan Badran addressed the meeting outlining the development of the council and the tasks

entrusted to its general secretariat.

Later the council members discussed the formation of the council's executive, financial and legal committees which would undertake practical tasks pertaining to the council's operations and would lay down a statute for the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), which has now become one of the council's affiliated branches.

The council heard a report by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud on the work of a research centre for developing agriculture and transferring technology, being carried out in cooperation with HCST.

The meeting discussed the establishment of a number of branch centres to be affiliated to the HCST, to conduct research projects and regulations pertaining to the His Majesty King Hussein's Award for distinguished scientific work.

On the council are the ministers of agriculture, planning, finance, energy and mineral resources, industry and trade, the RSS president, Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) President Kamel

Ajlouni, as well as the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The council, which was set up last year, also groups the Armed Forces commander in chief and representatives of the private sector.

The HCST is responsible for Jordan's science and technology policies, naming priorities for research projects and following up their implementation as well as conducting deals with Arab regional and international bodies in the field of science and technology.

Crown Prince meets U.S. defence team

Also on Thursday, Prince Hassan met here with a delegation representing the U.S. National Defence College who are on a visit to Jordan. Prince Hassan talked about current Arab affairs and Jordan's role in the Middle East region.

Prince Hassan later answered questions put to him by the visiting delegation at the meeting which was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth.

## Queen Noor lays cornerstone for HQ of child health institute

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Thursday visited Sweileh to lay the cornerstone for the permanent headquarters of the Institute for Child Health and Development, a Noor Al Hussein Foundation project.

The institute was established in November 1986 following a visit by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor to the Kingdom of Sweden in September 1984 when Queen Noor visited Radda Barnen — Swedish Save the Children and a letter of intent was signed for the cooperation in the field of child health and welfare.

In December 1985, an agreement was signed by the Jordanian government represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Radda Barnen and the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The institute's programmes assess the physical and psychological development of children under the age of six, and offer treatment and counselling as well as instruction to families about new diagnostic and preventive measures.

With three Swedes and a local

team of 10 Jordanians, the institute has to date taken care of 250 pregnant mothers and has assessed the development of 960 babies in its three main units: the Mother and Child, Child Growth and Development Monitoring, and the Research and Documentation Units.

The institute's future plans are to train specialised health workers, and to introduce information material to increase parent and teacher awareness and early recognition of symptoms of children's diseases and retardation.

Following the ceremony, the Queen visited the institute's temporary premises where she met with a team of physicians participating in discussions aimed at establishing a Jordanian-Swedish Medical Society.

The ceremony was attended by Their Highnesses Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Magda Ra'd.



Her Majesty Queen Noor lays the cornerstone for the permanent headquarters of the Institute for Child Health and Development in Sweileh Thursday (Petra photo)

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, the under-secretary of social development, the Swedish ambassador in Amman and several visiting Swedish professors from the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

## Rifai holds talks with ILO chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred at his office on Thursday with Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Jordan's relations with the organisation.

Rifai paid tribute to the ILO's role in serving developing as well as advanced nations.

Blanchard expressed appreciation of Jordan's endeavours to improve and raise the standards and efficiency of its workforce. He said the ILO will maintain cooperation with Jordan at all levels.

Earlier Acting Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan met with Blanchard and urged the



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai receives International Labour Organisation Director General Francis Blanchard in Amman Thursday. Also present is Acting Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan (Petra photo)

ILO to play an effective role in putting an end to Israel's inhuman practices against Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories.

The minister said Blanchard's visit to Jordan coincided with the present circumstances in the occupied Arab territories, where the Israelis are escalating their repressive actions against the Arab people in general and work-

ers and their unions in particular. Haj Hassan in referring to the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip said that Israel was going ahead with killing people, demolishing homes and evicting Arabs from their homeland.

For his part Blanchard said that the ILO has been sending fact-finding missions to the occupied Arab territories over the past 10 years, in order to try to help

protect the Arab people's liberties and prevent persecution of Arab workers.

The ILO will do all it can to end the sufferings of the Arab people and stop Israel's inhuman practices.

The minister discussed with Blanchard Jordan-ILO cooperation in labour-related affairs, vocational training and social security fields.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**FAYEZ MEETS OBEIDI:** Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez met in his office here with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi. Information Minister Hani Khasawneh also met with Obeidi to discuss CAEU-Jordanian cooperation in joint Arab economic activity. Obeidi is soon to leave his post at the end of his four-year term as CAEU secretary general.

**SOCIAL AFFAIRS:** Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat met in Tunis Thursday with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss bilateral cooperation in social affairs. Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia Sataan Al Hassan was present at the meeting.

**VETERINARIANS:** The veterinarians association held a workshop Friday at the Professional Association Complex in Irbid, during which president of the Veterinarians Association and the Director of Animal Health and Production at the Ministry of Agriculture spoke about the importance of holding scientific meetings. The speakers discussed the importance of animal production and ways of increasing it.

**BIO-SCIENCES:** The first Jordanian conference on bio-sciences was held at the University of Jordan with the participation of leading Jordanian scientists and university professors. Working papers discussed at the conference covered the type of water and pollution at the King Talal Dam reservoir, bacterial pollution and other topics.

**INFORMATICS:** Jordan took part in a pan-Arab symposium on informatics organised by the Arab Maritime Transport Academy in Alexandria. The symposium passed a number of resolutions for expanding and modernising means for employing information to serve development. A total of 14 Arab states were represented at the meetings.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:** A 10-day training course on conducting scientific research ended in Amman on Thursday. Participants came from different government departments and Yarmouk University students. At the end of the closing session the Ministry of Information, which sponsored the course, distributed certificates to the 32 participants.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Thursday receives a delegation from the World Health Organisation

## Hamzeh, WHO team discuss health in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A visiting delegation from the World Health Organisation (WHO) met here Thursday with Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh to discuss health conditions in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

The minister told the delegation, which is on a fact-finding mission, about the deteriorating health conditions in the occupied territories as a result of Israel's policies and inhuman practices. The delegation later met with

the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Secretary General Ahmad Qatanani to review the general situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Qatanani told the delegation members about Israel's practices against the Arab residents and Arab institutions and hospitals.

He said that Israel is not issuing any licences for the establishment of any health centres to care for the Arab population and that the existing hospitals lack proper facilities and equipment for offering medical services.

## Minister tours Dhiban district

DHIBAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber on Thursday paid an inspection tour of Dhiban district near Madaba and met with heads of local councils to discuss projects for their area.

After a tour of Dhiban, Lub, Malih, and Bani Hamideh, the minister held a meeting in Dhiban during which he declared that a team from the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature was currently involved in a survey in Dhiban district, for defining income-generating projects that could be started in that district.

The minister paid tribute to the work of joint services councils grouping clusters of municipal councils in rural districts of Jordan.

He also announced his decision for the formation of a technical team from his ministry to conduct field trips to Dhiban district and study ways of overcoming local problems.

The Madaba district governor, who attended the meeting, outlined the organisational problems facing local councils in his district.

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For further details of the Eilan Vannin Account, complete the coupon below and send to The Manager, Bailey Shatkin Limited, 14b Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, British Isles. Telephone 0624 228551.

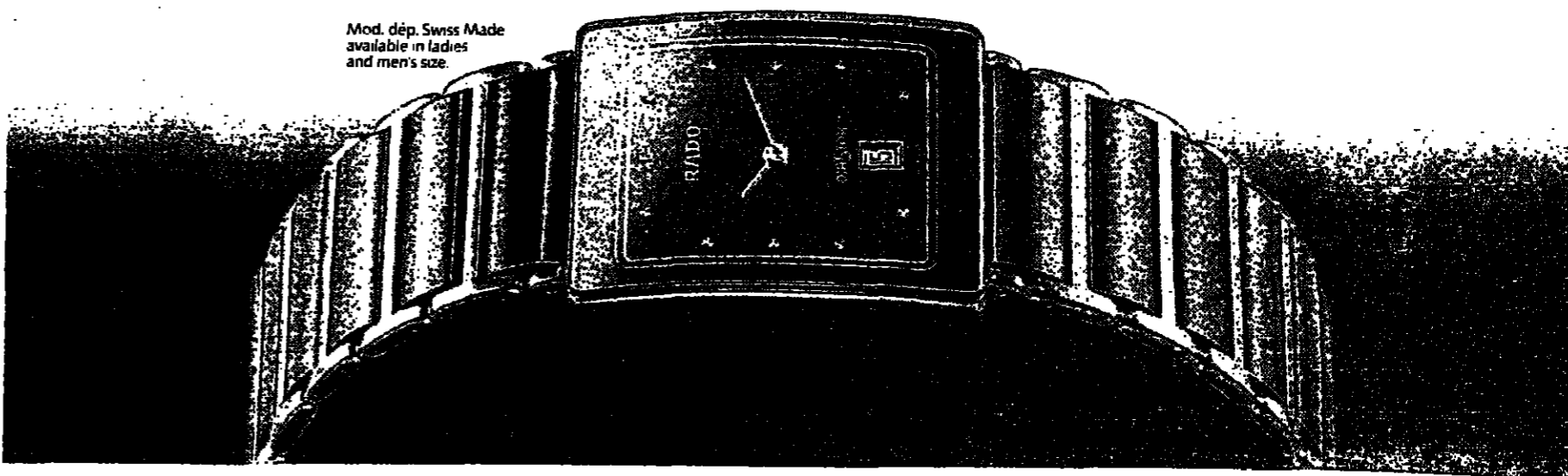
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Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 666265-2

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

#### Al Ra'i: Winning card

IT has become clear now that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories had motivated the new U.S. proposals for a Middle East settlement. This uprising has also prompted the Soviet foreign minister to visit countries in the region to discuss an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. initiative is still in need of modification so that it can meet the Arab requirements for peace, as explained in Jordan's six-point document which was handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The longer the uprising lasts, the more will be the chances for the U.S. to modify its stand. Moreover, the U.S. will definitely go ahead with plans to settle the Middle East problem as long as the Arabs show their unity of purpose and their determination to pursue the struggle for their rights. The uprising has indeed forced those who had assumed that any solution can only come through them to re-consider their position; and placed all the winning cards in the hands of the Arab Nation. In addition, the unity displayed by the Arab countries has succeeded in bringing about a strategic balance between Israel and the Arab World. More is still to be done if the uprising is to succeed, and more concerted efforts on the part of Arab countries should be exerted if a lasting peace is to be established.

#### Al Dustour: Crucial times

KING Hussein's talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak which began Thursday evening are part of the overall efforts by the two leaders to implement resolutions reached by the Arab summit in Amman last November. These talks come at a crucial time when the Israelis are pursuing their aggressive course and imposing terrorism and repressive measures on the Arab people in the occupied territories. Indeed, the Israelis are now adopting new and more ferocious and brutal measures in dealing with the Arab protests, as they are now using poisonous gas for killing the civilian population. These atrocities should be met with firm Arab actions so that the Israelis can be deterred from committing more crimes. The Arabs should continue to display their unity with regard to the new U.S. initiative, and also in talks with the Soviet foreign minister who plans to visit the Middle East soon. Egypt and Jordan have set an example to the Arab countries by adopting identical stands, and by continuing their coordination vis-a-vis all matters related to the region's problems.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Peace for the Afghans

FOLLOWING a prolonged period of sufferings and tragedies, the Afghan people seem now to be heading towards a long-sought peace. The accord signed by the U.S., the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva should help achieve that goal for the Afghan people, enabling them to play their role once again within the community of the Third World. The signing of the Geneva document was a historic event since it was not only supported by the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan but is blessed and guaranteed by the superpowers. It should be noted also that the accord was signed under the umbrella of the United Nations which has always sought to resolve world and regional conflicts through negotiations. Perhaps peace in Afghanistan will open the way now for other deals that can end other regional conflicts in the Middle East region, like the Iraq-Iran war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is really a source of pride for Jordan and King Hussein who contributed actively towards ending the Afghan issue through world-wide diplomatic contacts and untiring efforts. Let us hope that the efforts that were made to end the crisis in Afghanistan will eventually succeed in terminating the two major conflicts in the Middle East.

Thursday's

#### Al Ra'i: Cowardly act

THE cowardly hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner represents a cheap form of blackmail, exposing those who perpetrated and executed this criminal act. It is no secret that the hijacking affair and the tragedy it involved has opened the way for the enemies of the Arab Nation to use the event as an anti-Arab propaganda tool to be exploited and to cause damage to the Arab Nation's causes. This is what the Israeli aggressors have been looking for, just at the time when the Palestinian people's uprising is taking place inside the occupied Arab territories. Kissinger had advised Israel to come up with some action that would divert world attention from the uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the hijacking affair came just to achieve that purpose. Terrorism is the weapon of a bankrupt group of people and cannot convince the world of any cause or any objective. Therefore, such actions can never be successful and can never force Kuwait to succumb to threats or intimidations. Kuwait has shown courage and steadfastness in dealing with the criminals on board the plane, and its stand is being supported by all Arab and Muslim people. One can only hope that people of good will act swiftly to end the ordeal of the innocent passengers and abort the criminal plans of the hijackers.

#### Al Dustour: A driving force

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai told a seminar held in Amman that the current Palestinian uprising should be used politically to achieve its objectives. He described the uprising as the driving force behind the current American efforts to find a solution for the Middle East problem. The past 20 years did not bring up any real Arab force to exercise pressure towards arriving at a settlement, but the uprising has all the elements of pressure that brought about the current flurry of diplomatic activity designed to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. Advocating the cause of the uprising means helping the Palestinian people in their current struggle to rid themselves of the Israeli occupation by deed rather than by words. This uprising which surprised the Israelis has at the same time breathed life into the Arab Nation and revitalised hopes for an end to the Palestinian people's tragedy. Therefore, what is needed now is continued backing for the Arab people's revolt against injustice and against occupation.

# Won't even the Palestinian uprising awaken the Arab World?

By Edward W. Said

IT IS NOW exactly half a century since George Antonius's classic book *The Arab Awakening* was published. Although it was written in English for a Western audience it accurately expressed and conveyed the aspirations, the hopes and the fears of Arab nationalism. Antonius's ideas were formed by the experiences provided by the Arab Revolt against the Ottomans, and then by the betrayal of these hopes by the British as well as other Western powers. It is to Antonius's credit that in his book he predicted the precise nature of the threat to the Arabs posed by Zionism, even though in 1938 Israel had neither been established nor had gained the relative hegemony it has enjoyed in the period since 1967. For all the faults of the book, for all its romantic assumptions and insufficiently historical analyses, Antonius's premises that there had occurred since the mid-19th century the birth of a general Arab consciousness constituting a potentially powerful Arab nation, still strikes me as correct and important, especially as the uprising in the occupied territories enters its fifth month.

As an act of organised and successful resistance to Zionism this uprising is the most successful ever in the history of Palestinian struggle. Gone are the days of eloquent speeches, and precipitate defeats. The national will of the Palestinians is unbroken, the battle is both detailed and its direction secret, though its meaning is both clear and unmistakable. Those of us who live at a great distance from the Middle East have nevertheless been able to grasp that the uprising has generally been considered a tremendously popular, as well as admirable, episode by Arabs; and if one is to judge by repercussions in the West the uprising has

caused a major change in perceptions of the Palestinians and the Arabs. Yet something is wrong with responses in the Arab World. Ever since Antonius's book appeared, Palestine has been considered the centre of Arab foreign policy. No Arab ruler, major political party, or generation has been unaffected by Palestine, at least rhetorically. The first post-independence generation of Arab leaders grew up in the shadow of Palestine, fought and sometimes died for Palestine, made peace (Sadat) or refused to make peace (all the others), citing the conflict with Zionism and the alienation of "Arab Palestine" (later, "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people") as their rationale. The residents of Palestine continue to share the collective Arab unwillingness to recognise the legitimacy of Israel's military occupation since 1967; among the Arab states there is more less collective official support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Finally, Palestine is the major issue in the conflict that (again, officially) separates the Arabs from the West; then of course Palestine is an Arab as well as Islamic cause, which in its moral and political support for Israel the West has historically opposed.

The changes now underway in the occupied territories and Israel are slowly undermining, and may yet shatter, political attitudes in the Arab World. Here, another look at Antonius is important. Undoubtedly Antonius was a brilliant man and he was an Arab nationalist to his core. His pages radiate not only an astute political intelligence, but a genuine historical vision that in many ways corresponds to other visions of a colonised people struggling for independence and integrity. Senegal in Africa, Tagore, Gandhi and Nehru in India, Sun Yat Sen in China. Yet, as Albert Hourani

has written, Antonius's book was addressed to the elites in the Middle East and in Britain, which at the time was the great outside power whose influence dominated the region until 1945. In *The Arab Awakening*, Hourani says, "There is no idea of revolutionary change, of a victorious liberation which creates another kind of human being." Thus Antonius spoke and wrote, and apparently, thought within the imperial framework provided by Britain. He appealed to the major figures within that framework, attempting to influence their ideas considerably, yet accepting the premises of their privilege and authority.

In other words, Antonius addressed the West, much as someone who, in recognising the jurisdiction of a court, addresses the judge and jury. Antonius was

not, but it is sensible and wise to know what these shortcomings were, and why today the contours of his vision are no longer adequate.

The problem is that Arab elites since 1945 have gone in two directions at the same time. First, and quite naturally, they have promoted their own national state interests, their security and sovereignty, their economies and societies. There has been some inter-Arab cooperation (e.g. the 1973 war, the Gulf council, the Egyptian-Syrian Union of 1958-61), but one's impression is of Arab states pursuing their separate ways, sometimes in violent opposition to each other. The second direction has been embodied in various Arab summits (especially since 1974), the workings of the Arab League, the collective Arab positions on

or oligarchies (the Diem dynasty in Vietnam, the Shah, Somoza, Marcos, Noriega, the Contras, etc.) precipitated wars, coups, and upheavals.

Strangely, however, the Arab elites who have the most influence in the Middle East, have not yet adopted critical, genuinely oppositional and alternative views of the West, views that would go beyond Antonius's ideas about nationalism, views that would resolve the contradiction between individual state security and interests on the one hand, and rhetorical, collective Arab nationalism focussed on Palestine on the other. Today the Arab states by and large pursue their individual interests within the parameters — intellectual, political, cultural — provided and rigorously maintained by the U.S., the symbol of whose Middle Eastern policy is unwavering, and actually increasingly profligate support for Israel. There should be no mistake about this, that U.S. dollars, willingly voted by the Congress, backed up by the administration, make possible the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, down to the last square centimetre of confiscated Palestinian land, and the last broken bone in a live or dead Palestinian body.

So, an outside observer like myself, I think, entitled to ask, how much more evidence is needed for the Arab states to acknowledge that support for Palestine, long the centre of Arab nationalist thinking, must today include some revised ideas about Arab policy toward the U.S. Even as I write, George Shultz tries to revive Camp David, and his government attempts to shut down Palestinian offices in America, denying basic human rights to the Palestinian people. Dozens of Palestinians have been killed, thousands wounded and jailed, hundreds of thousands curfewed, denied links to the outside world, denied access to adequate sup-

plies of fuel, medicine, food, and water. Israel wages open war on the Palestinian people and has done so explicitly since its establishment, but rarely have the limits on its brutality been so shamelessly removed as in the past few weeks. And still, American money keeps pouring in.

Where are the Arabs? I have heard of demonstrations in Arab cities that have been stopped by the police. On the other hand, I am sure that the Arab states are saying things, but why are they not being said by the Arab states in the U.S.? A stunning silence reigns. The Arabs seem to provide no alternative to the U.S.-Israeli one, forgetting that America — its civil society, its media, its politicians, its culture — is where the action now is, where the next step will occur. If the heroic Palestinian children and women of the occupied territories have taken the first concrete step to break the grip of Israel, it must now be up to the Arab leadership — and the PLO — to take the next political step, which is required for the uprising to bear fruit in a settlement of the conflict that guarantees Palestinian self-determination. Forcefully, patiently, clearly the Arab leadership must first show unmistakable support for Palestinian self-determination: Then they must deliberately separate themselves from the American-Israeli vision of things; then they must move solidly behind a new vision, and they must act, bringing into play all the political, economic, and moral means at their disposal. It will not do to be a little this or a little that. Above all, it will not do to be so afraid, for narrow sectarian reasons, as to be unwilling to challenge political policies whose daily equivalent is the sustained abuse of Palestinian life. The age of empire is over, and the Arabs have supposedly awakened. Why then do they play the role of the sleeping beauty? — Arab News.

'... If one is to judge by repercussions in the West, the uprising has caused a major change in perceptions of the Palestinians and the Arabs. Yet, something is wrong with responses in the Arab World.'

neither a Marxist, nor in the final analysis, a prophetic visionary. For him, seeing the world under the pressure of great events and massively influential processes, there was only the alternative of the Western perspective, an essentially imperial one in which Arabs were and were always meant to be, as T.E. Lawrence put it, the "brown dominion" for the British. Antonius accepted this not because he was ignorant, but because there was no other view in his world, the Arab World that had been under Ottoman and European rule for four centuries. *The Arab Awakening* is still, in my opinion, a great and pioneering work, and Antonius a remarkable man; there is no sense at all in blaming him for the inevitable shortcomings of his vi-

Camp David, the Gulf war, and oil politics. There, Arab nationalism has been the driving force, with Palestine very much at its centre.

Both these directions, however, have been largely contained by the West, much as in Antonius's time. The Arabs were not an exception to the major trends elsewhere in the formerly colonised world. Even Ho Chi Minh and the Algerians in the 40's and 50's were convinced, for example, that the newest and most powerful Western state, America, could be appealed to for support in the struggle against colonialism and for self-determination. Very soon, however, the truth was revealed, and America's championing of repressive post-colonial dictatorships

## Palestinian poem raises storm among Israelis

By Bernard Edinger  
Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — "So leave our country  
Our land, our sea,  
Our wheat, our salt, our  
wounds  
Everything, and leave  
The memories of memory  
Of those who pass between  
fleeting words"

These lines from a poem by the best known of Palestinian poets has raised a storm of anger and despair among Israeli liberals since its publication last month. Poet Mahmoud Darwish, Paris-based president of the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, has symbolised to many Israelis the hope that co-existence with one day be possible in separate Arab and Jewish states, living peacefully side by side.

Although head of the cultural affairs department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Darwish regularly met in Europe with left-wing Israeli intellectuals.

The Israelis, active in campaigns for the Jewish state to withdraw from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to pre-1967 borders, regarded Darwish as standard bearer for Palestinian doves, a species most Israelis do not believe exists.

But many of the liberals now say their illusions were dashed by Darwish's poem "Those Who Pass Between Fleeting Words".

They say it echoes the PLO's founding charter denying Israel's right to exist and calling for the expulsion of most Jews from Israel proper as well as from Arab areas occupied in 1967.

Leading author Amos Keinan wrote to Darwish accusing him of "bad poetry and bad nationalism" and concluded "(but) I personally remember some beautiful moments with you, dammit."

"In a phone conversation with a reporter, you said you had been misunderstood and your words distorted. You told the Haaretz newspaper reporter you did not mean we should get out of all of the land of Israel, only from the West Bank and Gaza."

"And you even wisecracked and said that there is a sea at Gaza, too, and at Gaza we could leave by the sea," Keinan wrote. The West Bank is landlocked and Israelis understood Darwish's reference to the sea to

mean the Mediterranean coast, fighting words in a country where each child is reminded of Arab calls to "throw the Jews into the sea."

"No one could seriously believe Darwish had the green line — Israel's 1967 borders — in mind when he wrote 'get out of our country, our land, our sea,'" said the daily Haaretz. "When what is at stake is life and death, even a poet must not leave room for misunderstanding. Poetic licence ends when death begins," Keinan said in his letter to Darwish.

"What I understood... is a proposal for the transfer of the Jews from their country. You know I shall not leave this place of my own free will: You will have to come and try and get me out of here by force... you'll have to shoot me," Keinan said. Questioning Darwish's words "carry your names and be gone," Keinan replied: "Our names are engraved on every stone in this land of ours and inscribed in every parchment scroll concealed in this soil of ours these 3,500 years."

Poet Haim Guri wrote: "This poem is liable to give the right the parliament seats it needs for a possible majority in (forthcoming) elections... The poem returns to us to the true demons. It speaks truth, poems do not lie."

Darwish found defenders only among Israeli Arab intellectuals, particularly poets on the staff of the Communist Party Arabic language newspaper Al Ittihad.

Poet Siham Daoud said: "It is not a political declaration, it is a poem."

Another Arab-Israeli poet, Samih Al Kassem, said: "It is not fair to fail to understand the agony (of Darwish) in view of what has been happening in the occupied territories. One hundred people have been killed, hundreds have been wounded, thousands have been arrested."

"We are human beings, not angels, and any human being at a particular moment can lose his restraint," Kassem said.

But Jewish journalist Yehuda Litani, a leading leftist and exponent of Palestinian-Israeli understanding replied: "Moderates who even momentarily become extremists tend to forget that in the continuous struggle between the two peoples neither is a victim: Each is a hostage of the other."

## Economic warfare on the West Bank, Gaza

Israel is applying economic sanctions in an attempt to end the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Tony Walker and Andrew Whitley report on this new phase in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

THE Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, now into its fifth month, is settling down to a slow battle of wills in which economic weapons are playing an increasingly important role.

Palestinians are continuing to die at an average rate of one a day in sporadic outbursts of violence. But the focus of the conflict is shifting to an economic version of trench warfare; and the Israelis have begun to lay down a barrage of sanctions in an attempt to break the back of the resistance.

The question is: How far is Israel prepared to go in imposing further hardship, and possibly ruin, on the 1.5 million people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip? And to what extent are the Israelis willing to risk a separation of two interdependent economies in which there has been the dominant partner?

"The Arabs seek to wrench themselves free of the Israeli system, and even to harm it, while the Israelis want to put down the uprising, protect the local government and preserve the population's dependence on it," wrote Ze'ev Schiff, a veteran observer of Israel's many wars.

Each side, in its attempts to inflict harm on the other, is adopting measures which appear almost self-defeating, but which are ultimately about demonstrating who is in charge. Thus, the clandestine Palestinian leadership instructs shopkeepers to open for restricted hours, only to have the Israelis force the shops to close, and vice-versa.

Pressures on the 120,000 Palestinians who previously worked in Israel to withdraw their labour, is a further example of the underground leadership attempting to force a disengagement of the two communities.

The most notable success of this strategy was the resignation last month of half the local Arab police force and other municipal employees in the Israeli-run civil administration.

But after the early euphoria, as Palestinians demonstrated an unexpected capacity to challenge Israeli control, the *intifada* (uprising) is entering a testing new phase. The challenge now facing those directing the uprising inside and outside the occupied territories is to convert a spontaneous revolt into a movement capable

of forcing political concessions from Israel.

Leading Palestinians have few illusions about the difficulties involved. "Economically, they (the Israelis) hold us by the neck," says Ibrahim Matar, a director of the American Near East Relief Agency, and an expert on the West Bank economy. "They can really choke us to death, and already they are taking such measures."

The Israeli defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, told a parliamentary committee recently that the army's new dual approach to handling the uprising, combining mass arrests with a series of administrative and economic measures, was designed "to bring the level of violence in the areas down to a minimum in a matter of weeks."

Among the punitive steps already taken are:

— Severe restrictions on the inflow of money into the territories;

— A two-week ban on the supply of fuel oil and petrol to Arab distributors;

— Cutting off international telephone links;

— Stringent curbs on internal and foreign travel;

— A partial ban on exports to Jordan and Israel of produce from the occupied territories.

These measures, however, are relatively mild compared with some available to Israel, such as stopping people and goods crossing the bridges between Israel and Jordan, which would deal a crippling blow to many families and businesses.

One nagging worry for the Israelis, if they take these harsher steps, is that the strategy could prove counter-productive. As Ze'ev Schiff says: "Israel's economic sanctions may turn out to be a double-edged sword in expanding the circle of those harmed and fomenting participation in insurgency activities."

Mubarak Awad, a Palestinian-American whose views were originally ridiculed by his people but not by the Israelis who tried repeatedly to deport him, has emerged as the advocate of a mass campaign of civil disobedience. He says that support for the uprising, initially 10 to 15 per cent, has risen to between 60 and 70 per cent.

Awad has been urging his fellow Palestinians to raise chickens and grow their own vegetables to withstand an all-out economic siege. "The Israelis could send us back to the dark ages, but I don't think they will manage to put an end to the *intifada* using economic methods," — Financial Times feature.

## S. Africa: A terrorist state

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Last Thursday morning Albie Sachs, a South African lawyer living in exile in Mozambique, walked to his car and turned the key in the door lock. As he did, a powerful bomb went off. It shattered windows down the block. Sachs lost his arm. Miraculously, he survived.

Albie Sachs has a good many American friends, including me. He has lectured at a number of law schools here, including Columbia, Harvard and Minnesota. So the attempt on his life brought home in a special way the meaning of one of the contemporary world's worst evils, state terrorism.

No one familiar with the region had any real doubt about who planted that bomb: Agents of the government of South Africa. Sachs is a longtime member of the African National Congress, the anti-apartheid movement outlawed in South Africa. ANC members have been the targets of numerous murder attempts carried out by South Africa openly or covertly.

On March 29 the ANC representative in Paris, Dulcie September, was shot to death at the door of her office. So far this year six ANC members have been mur-

dered in countries outside South Africa.

On March 28 a South African army unit went into neighbouring Botswana and killed a man and three women as they slept in a house outside the capital, Gaborone. Pretoria said the victims were terrorists. Botswana's usually cautious government called that a "deliberate fabrication."

The South African minister of defence, Magnus Malan, described the raid as "a surgeon's incision against the ANC." Botswana's foreign minister, Gaositwe Chiepe, noted that the raiders had made it hard to identify the victims. They doused the bodies with gasoline and set the house on fire.

The idea that South Africa had anything to do with the attempted murder of Albie Sachs was denied by the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha. That is the same Botha who protested mightily a few years ago at the charge that South Africa was aiding the Renamo terrorists in Mozambique. Then, at a captured Renamo camp, Mozambique found detailed logs of regular South African supply drops and radio communications.

South Africa has carried out armed attacks on all its neighbours, not just Botswana and

Mozambique.

The targets are usually identified as ANC members, but they often turn out to be local citizens who have nothing to do with South Africa. The raids in any case serve a domestic political purpose for the white government in Pretoria: Looking tough. They tend to increase in frequency when the government is in trouble on the right, as it is now.

The black-ruled neighbours of South Africa are essentially helpless against its overwhelming military power. They are as the blinded Gloucester said in Shakespeare's "King Lear": "As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods."

They kill us for their sport.

But the United States is not a weak country, helpless in the face of state terrorism. It is a superpower with claims to a moral position in the world. It may not be able to do much about racial oppression inside South Africa. But it can and should be leading an international effort to prevent South Africa from terrorising its neighbours.

The Reagan administration has a particular reason for concern. In 1984 it brokered the Nkomati Accord, in which Mozambique and South Africa agreed to stop making or assisting attacks on

each other. Pretoria has brazenly violated it.

The first thing Washington can do is to speak out loud and clear. The United States has a long-standing policy of opposition to governments that support or engage in terrorism. South Africa is now very likely the prime example of state terrorism in the world. Yet when there is a raid or a bombing, all one gets from Washington is a namby-pamby statement that really says nothing.

President Mitterrand of France had no hesitation when Dulcie September was killed. He did not make pious statements about an inability to identify the killers. He called the "South" African ambassador to his office and demanded an explanation. He said the murder made the question of sanctions "still more burning."

Beyond words, there are many actions the U.S. can "begin" to take: Expelling diplomats; applying a specific economic sanction, sending urgent military help to the country that has been victimised. Every time South African terrorists strike, there should be a clear and immediate U.S. response. The aim, as Franklin Roosevelt put it, is to quarantine the aggressor. — The New York Times.

## Reagan, Thatcher face lawsuit over 1986 Libya bombing raid

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has filed a lawsuit against President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seeking compensation for 55 Libyans killed or injured in a U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli two years ago.

Clark accused Reagan Thursday of building up a false hate campaign to justify killing Libyans in a bombing raid timed for U.S. television news programmes.

He also called the raid in April 1986 an attempt to assassinate Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

The president has no power to kill whomever he wants, to bomb civilian populations after deliberately building up a hate campaign against the country and timing it for prime television," Clark said at a press conference.

He said he filed the suit in U.S. federal district court in Washington Wednesday against Reagan, Thatcher, other officials, and pilots who conducted the raid, for compensation for 15 Libyans killed and 40 injured.

Clark said the compensation would total between \$75 million and \$100 million.

He said Thatcher was sued because she allowed U.S. bom-

bers to fly from British bases for the raid. He said American pilots were sued for not refusing to carry out what he called Reagan's illegal order to bomb Tripoli in peacetime.

Clark said Reagan and his aides falsely accused Libya of sending "death squads" to the United States and of directing the bombing of a West German discotheque to justify the raid. He also said the raid was timed to coincide with evening news programmes on American network television.

The lawsuit charged that the Reagan administration concealed the bombing's "primary purpose." The suit says the raid was launched for the illegal goal of trying to kill Qaddafi and to "terrorise Libyans by inflicting injury upon the civilian population in order to undermine support" for their leader.

Among the victims who were killed was a three-month-old girl who died when she was hit by shrapnel while asleep in her home in Benghazi. The infant's 38-year-old father also died when shrapnel pierced his skull, according to the complaint.

The lawsuit charged that the defendants "are guilty of conduct constituting clear violations of settled principles of international

law prohibiting the use of force by a state against the territorial integrity of political independence of another state."

These principles of international law are embodied in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Nuremberg Charter adopted following World War II and U.S. law, the lawsuit said.

Also sued were former Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and top military officials, including Admiral William Crowe, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and retired General Bernard Rogers, former supreme allied commander in Europe.

The estate of the late CIA director William Casey also was named as a defendant in the case. Clark, who served as attorney general under President Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s, has been criticised for dealing with foreign governments whose interests conflict with the United States.

In 1980 he attended a "crimes of America" conference in Iran while American hostages were being held in Tehran. He also was criticised in 1972 for travelling to Hanoi to investigate the effects of U.S. bombing during the Vietnam war.

## U.S. lawmakers press anti-Saudi campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — Campaigns have gained momentum in both houses of Congress to block the sale of \$460 million of U.S. military equipment to Saudi Arabia.

It was announced Thursday that 58 senators have signed a letter calling on Secretary of State George Shultz to reevaluate the pending arms sale in light of the discovery that the Saudis have purchased medium-range ballistic missiles from China.

A similar letter-writing campaign began in the House of Representatives with a bipartisan coalition calling for an end to all arms sales to Saudi Arabia until the Chinese missiles have been removed.

"The Saudi-Chinese missiles threaten the entire Middle East," said Senator Howard Metzenbaum. "It is a mobile missile with a range of up to 1,050 miles (3,800 kilometres), giving the Saudis the capability to strike targets throughout the Middle East and beyond."

Representative Charles Schumer said 47 house members already have signed a letter to Shultz asking the administration to withdraw the sale of Bradley fighting vehicles, Tow missiles and ground support equipment for AWACS early-warning aircraft.

Schumer said he expects many other house members to sign the letter in the next few days.

"Congress will not permit Saudi deceit to be rewarded," Schumer said. "Congress will not permit the sale of any weapons to Saudi Arabia until its leaders remove the Chinese missiles and until they pledge they will not pursue such destabilising arms purchases in the future."

Representative Constance Morella said the missiles' range and their ability to carry nuclear and chemical weapons "poses a grave threat to our ally, Israel, and escalates the arms race in a volatile region."

The house members noted in their letter that it has long been U.S. policy to sustain Israel's qualitative military advantage in arms in the Middle East.

The letter expressed distress that the Saudis "went to such lengths to conceal the missile purchase from the United States."

## SLA says 3 resistance fighters killed

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Pro-Israeli militiamen bombed a house used as a resistance hide-out and killed three Palestinians inside, security sources said Friday. They said the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen left their "security zone" Thursday night and blew up the house in the village of Srafa, three kilometres to the north. An SLA spokesman said the house was used as a base by Palestinian and pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) commandos to launch attacks against the SLA and Israeli troops patrolling the zone.

Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual mentor of Hizbollah (Party of God), told Friday worshippers.

"We don't see the hijacking of a plane as a means, no matter what the demands are. We also reject the killing and torture of passengers... there is more than one way to pressure for demands."

There was no military presence around the plane in Algiers. All contacts have been polite and matter-of-fact, creating an atmosphere for negotiations.

Diplomats rule out any storming of the plane. The Algerians appeared in no hurry, allowing time, patience, fatigue and heat to play its part while at the same time constantly maintaining discrete contacts.

"That's why the gunmen are so calm," and "that's what the Kuwaitis want as well," one Western diplomat told Reuters.

According to diplomats, the Algerians have put together a mediation team containing some of the most important men in the country.

Kuwait's daily Al Qabas reported Friday that the hijackers had reduced their demands to the release of two of the 17 convicts — a Lebanese man who goes by the false name of Fuad Elias Saab, condemned to death, and Youssef Hussein Musawi, serving life. The paper said that demand also was rejected by the Kuwaitis.

## Hijack talks make little progress

(Continued from page 1)

KUNA directly linked Iran Friday for the first time to the hijacking.

The agency, in an urgent despatch from Algiers, said some of the hijackers were believed to be waiting for instructions from Iran before proceeding with talks.

KUNA also said some of the hijackers were believed to have boarded the Boeing 747 in the northeastern Iranian city of Mashhad, where the gunmen first forced it to land after seizing it.

"A split has occurred in the ranks of the hijackers themselves toward the nature of negotiations," the agency said.

"The position of the hijackers who are believed to have boarded the Kuwaiti plane in Mashhad and joined the rest of the group has hardened and become more radical in the past few hours," it said, quoting sources close to the negotiations.

"They are believed to be awaiting instructions from outside and particularly Iran to decide what to do over the stalemate which has occurred in the negotiations," KUNA added.

A senior pro-Iranian Lebanese cleric condemned the hijacking and the killing of two of its passengers, saying there were other means of achieving demands.

"We are against the hijacking of planes, ships or cars. This is completely rejected..." Sheikh KUNA added.

The Royal Falcons had their share in the parade. They looped, dove and crosscaged in the sky, showing a high standard of skill and sophisticated manoeuvring.

They were followed by air force helicopters which hovered over the field, dropping parachutists onto the ground. The King's

## Extravaganza marks anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

assumed his constitutional powers. The anniversary falls on May 2.

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## American missile frigate hits 'mine'; 10 wounded

BAHRAIN (AP) — U.S. navy experts Friday were assessing the damage to a guided-missile frigate, the morning after a blast believed to have been caused by a mine blew a hole in its hull and injured 10 seamen.

Navy officials said the USS Samuel B. Roberts was out of danger and was moving under its own power but that no decision on where it would be taken for repairs would be made until after the on-the-spot survey.

"The ship is under control. It is out of danger," said U.S. central command spokesman John Head.

Four of the injured seamen have been transported to Bahrain's Salmaniyah hospital. Head said two were suffering from second-degree burns over 40 per cent of their bodies and

were considered in critical condition.

The third had second-degree burns over 15 per cent of his body, while the fourth was suffering from lower-back problems and smoke inhalation.

The other six injured sailors were under observation aboard the combat store ship San Jose. Head said they were listed in good condition.

Navy officials refused to say whether the Roberts hit a mine Thursday as it was sailing southward of a return trip from Kuwait

after escorting one of 11 U.S.-reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.

But Western diplomats and shipping executives in the region said it struck a mine believed to have been laid by Iran.

Iran was blamed for a spate of mine blasts in the Gulf last year in spillovers of its 7½ year-old war with Iraq.

Shipping sources reported that the Roberts hit a mine in the central Gulf shortly before dusk Thursday, about 150 kilometres northeast of Bahrain, off the Qatar peninsula.

The Roberts, like other units of the U.S. Middle East force that patrol the Gulf and provide escorts for U.S.-flagged commercial vessels, always sail with a lookout posted on the bows to watch for any menace, including mines, they said.

In Washington, Defence Department sources said the Roberts' crew spotted "some mine-like objects" in the water immediately before the explosion. U.S. officials declined to comment on the report.

Head and Pentagon spokesman Dan Howard refused to attribute the explosion to a mine.

"We still don't know the exact cause" of the underwater blast, Head said.

But other Pentagon officials were less tentative.

"The assumption is definitely that it was a mine," one source said.

The \$400-million 135-metre Roberts was the second victim of spillovers of the Iran-Iraq war. It is a sister ship of the frigate USS Stark, which was hit by an Iraqi missile while sailing in the Gulf last May, killing 37 seamen.

## OAU committee endorses expert blueprint on Chad-Libya conflict

LIBREVILLE (R) — African ministers have adopted a document drafted by experts on ways to settle a 15-year-old border dispute between Libya and Chad.

The proposals, which have not been published, will be submitted to a meeting of heads of state from a special six-member committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) scheduled for May 24 in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

A final communiqué issued in the Gabonese capital Libreville Thursday after a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from the OAU special committee said that the talks led to "a fruitful exchange of views."

The document is based on yet undisclosed recommendations worked out by an OAU subcommittee of legal experts and cartographers which met at the beginning of the year in the Gabonese capital.

Chad and Libya dispute control of a 110,000-square-kilometre desert border area known as the Aouzou Strip.

Both armies are currently observing an uneasy ceasefire arranged under OAU auspices last September.

The ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya dispute comprises Algeria, Cameroun, Gabon, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal.

## Jewish leaders upset over subway advertisements in Boston

BOSTON (AP) — Jewish leaders are upset over political ads appearing in Boston subway cars that feature a photograph of Israeli soldiers subduing an Arab and the words "Your tax dollars pay for the violence."

The 200 advertising cards are on subway cars of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. Together, Boston-area Chapters of the Mobilisation for Survival, the American Friends Service Committee and the Lebanon Emergency Committee paid \$2,300 for the month-long ad campaign, which began last week.

The sponsors say their message

is only an attack on U.S. policy in Israel and an endorsement of self-determination for Palestinians. But rabbis and other leaders among greater Boston's 180,000 Jews contend the ads are racist.

The advertisements include a photograph of seven Israeli soldiers, guns raised, subduing a Palestinian boy.

"The accompanying text reads: 'Your tax dollars pay for the violence in the Israeli occupied territories. Since December, thousands of Palestinians have been shot, beaten and tear-gassed by the Israeli military. Every year the U.S. sends more than \$4

billion in military and economic aid to Israel. Isn't it time to speak out? No aid for the occupation.'

Rabbi Richard Yellin of congregation of Mishkan Tefila in Newton sees the ads as "blatantly anti-Zionist, blatantly anti-American."

Yellin said he tried to get the transit authority to remove the ads. But he gave up in the face of arguments that the U.S. Constitution's right of free expression protects the ads and the people who put them up.

Vincent Carbona, spokesman for the transit authority, said the advertisements were installed af-

ter legal advisers approved them. Melani McAlister, Middle East staffer at Mobilisation for Survival in Cambridge, denied charges the ads attack Jews.

"We really believe we're standing with Israelis and with Jews and Palestinians who support peace and a negotiated peace," McAlister said.

"People would have to distort what's there to see it as anti-Semitic," she said, adding that the organisation also works to combat anti-Semitism and racism. "People have to learn to separate Israeli government policy and Jews."

## Mubarak leaves after talks

(Continued from page 1)

Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The Egyptian ministers of foreign affairs, transport, telecommunications and information were also present at the meeting.

In a cable he sent to the King upon departure, Mubarak said his talks with His Majesty would have a positive effect on "our joint efforts to achieve a just and durable solution to the Middle East problem," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Upon his return to Cairo Friday, Mubarak called for Palestinians to reach agreement among themselves before a proposed international conference on Middle East peace.

"Our brothers in the organisation (PLO) must agree among themselves first," the Middle East News Agency (MENA)

quoted him as saying on his return from Jordan.

"They should then agree with Jordan so that there will be no room for disagreement. Having agreed on the international conference they should not differ on progress of the talks."

Mubarak said King Hussein had invited PLO leader Yasser Arafat for talks but he said inter-Palestinian agreement should precede such discussions.

"King Hussein and I are making efforts with the PLO. Everybody is exerting efforts," he said. Mubarak and King Hussein discussed the U.S. peace proposals submitted to regional leaders by Secretary of State George Shultz, who has visited the Middle East three times over the past seven weeks.

"Shultz should return to the region because the process is so complicated. I don't think one, two or three missions would be enough," Mubarak said.

## Palestinians keep up protests

(Continued from page 1)

near Hebron when they tried to visit relatives in a detention centre, Arab sources said.

In Jerusalem, an army helicopter flew surveillance over the city's two main mosques as thousands of worshippers gathered to pray.

After prayers, 250 Arabs circled Al Aqsa Mosque waving a Palestinian flag. They shouted nationalist and religious slogans and threw rocks and empty bottles at police posted in the area.

AP photographer Max Nash saw police detain five boys aged seven to nine who were caught throwing rocks near one of the northern entrances to the walled Old City.

Dozens of Israeli hikers marched near the West Bank village of Beita where the Israeli girl and two Palestinians were killed in a clash last week.

The hikers protested the large


number of troops guarding them had spoiled their "fun," Israel army radio said.

Romam Alkubi, a 26-year-old soldier who guarded the hikers last week, was beaten on the head in the clash and has never regained consciousness. An army report leaked to Israeli media indicates he may have accidentally fired the shot that killed Tirza.

On Friday, Israel's military commander in the West Bank Amram Mitzna visited Alkubi at Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital.

Also Friday, military panels began hearing the appeals of five out of twelve Palestinians ordered expelled this week on charges of leading anti-occupation protests.

On Thursday, Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians after demonstrators pelted them with rocks and cinder blocks, bring the Arab death toll to 146 since the uprising broke out Dec. 8.



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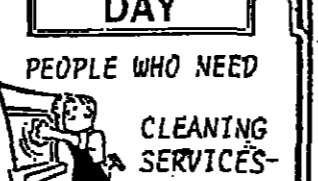
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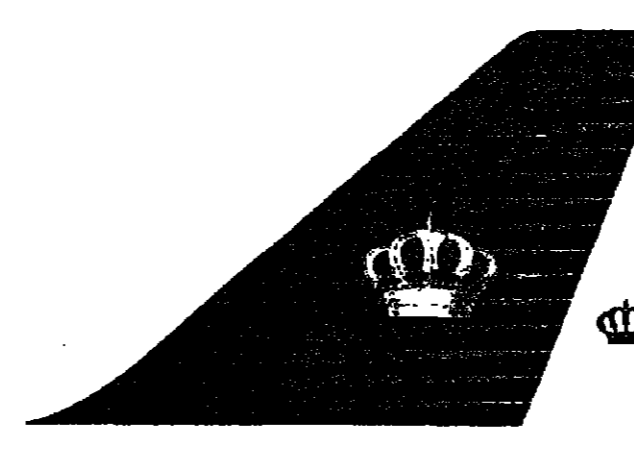
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مكتبة من الكتب

## Iran set to impose tighter restrictions

**TEHRAN (R)** — Iran is ready to impose tighter economic controls after the expected triumph of a radical Islamic faction in parliamentary elections.

Ali Majedi, first deputy minister of economy and finance, said in an interview the measures would include tax increases, more controls on the private sector, and a bigger government role in the economy.

The measures would be put into law after results of all 270 seats of the Majlis (parliament) were declared, he added.

He supports attempts by radicals, who favour the public sector, to bring about economic reforms. The radicals broke from the conservative wing of the country's Muslim clergy in the run-up to last Friday's poll.

Majedi said the economy, burdened by the war with Iraq, had picked up after a year of stagnation and would show modest growth in the year which ended on March 20. This was due to a 14 per cent rise in agricultural production and an increase in oil revenues.

Estimated oil revenue in 1987-88 was \$8.6 billion, up from \$5.6 billion the previous year, according to figures given in the parliamentary budget debate. Projected revenue in 1988-89 is \$9 billion.

Majedi said election results so far confirmed the dominance of the radicals in the next Majlis, assuring the passage of economic reform bills held up by the Guardian Council.

The council, composed of 12 Muslim theologians and lawyers, ensures that parliamentary decisions are not at odds with Islamic principles or Iran's 1979 constitution.

The conservative wing, in the majority in the council but in the minority in the outgoing parliament, wants looser economic controls and some privatisation. It opposes tax rises.

Majedi said he was confident the Majlis would agree to a plan to raise income tax and impose a value added tax of about 10 per cent on non-essential goods.

He said the measures would raise revenues over the next three years by 80 per cent from 1,030 billion rials (\$15.3 billion) in 1987-88.

### Deficit projected at \$15b

The budget deficit, mainly due to the growing cost of the war, is projected at 1,000 billion rials (\$15 billion) for 1988-89, Majedi said the government kept inflation in 1987-88 at the previous year's level of 20 per cent.

The powerful merchant community, which played a crucial role in overthrowing the shah in 1979, opposes the economic reforms. They would be the hardest hit by the tax increases, which conservatives in parliament have criticised as un-Islamic.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, appeared to back the radicals when he urged people to vote for candidates who were for "Islam of the poor, and not those identified with American-style Islam."

Habib Shirazi, board secretary of Iran's central bank, put it more bluntly: "We must have a socialistic economy, tempered by Islamic considerations."

## Baker warns against 'siren song of debt forgiveness'

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker warned the Third World Thursday against what he called "the siren song of debt forgiveness."

In Greek mythology, the sirens lured sailors to shipwreck with their singing.

Baker opposed proposals for an overall reduction of Third World debts, which now amount to more than \$1 trillion.

"Such schemes merely shift the risk on private commercial bank debt to the international financial institutions and their member governments — which we are certainly not prepared to accept," he said.

Other leaders of industrial countries backed his view at a meeting of the Interim Committee, which makes major decisions for the International Monetary

Fund. The fund is owned by 151 governments, most of them in Third World countries with substantial debts.

"Proposals for global solutions are unhelpful in practice because so long as (debtors and creditors) are encouraged to hope that a fairy godmother will come along and wipe out the debt at little or no cost to either, they will hold back from facing the full reality of the situation," said Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, speaking for the 12 countries of the European Community, said:

"Countries which pursue strong adjustment policies deserve strong financial support... it is not the responsibility of governments to take over the risks of banks."

## IMF predicts gloomy outlook for poor states

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Prospects for economic growth in wealthier industrial countries have improved in the past six months but the outlook for poor countries has dropped sharply, according to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) report released Thursday.

The IMF predicted that prices paid by consumers in the Third World will rise by 46.7 per cent in 1988, about twice what it projected last October.

For the industrial countries inflation was put at three per cent, or 0.3 of one percentage point less than the earlier prediction.

### Lower income growth

Total income growth in the Third World was placed at 3.7 per cent instead of the 4.4 per cent forecast earlier.

For industrial countries the new growth figure was listed as three per cent, up one-tenth of a percentage point.

"An important positive development in 1987 was the strengthening of policy coordination among the major industrial countries," said the fund in its new World Economic Outlook.

"The U.S. federal budget deficit fell substantially, as did deficits in other large countries with troublesome fiscal positions," it noted.

A country gets into a "troublesome fiscal position" when its government fails to collect enough taxes to cover its expenses.

The fund said the three most influential Latin American countries — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina — have had serious setbacks in curbing inflation and there are signs of rising prices elsewhere. Fund officials said they doubted if their governments can do anything effective to stabilise them.

Much of the sluggishness in growth was blamed on a slowdown in India caused by drought, and to lower pay and less investment in Brazil because of rising inflation.

Growth in China, South Korea and Taiwan, on the other hand, was called "particularly buoyant."

For the leading industrial countries, the fund made predictions for both 1988 and 1989 on the assumption that government policies and exchange rates do not change.

In the United States and Britain it forecast a slowdown in production and unemployment.

### Higher unemployment

In Japan, the report said, production will rise more slowly than in the past: 4.2 per cent in 1987, 4.1 per cent in 1988 and 3.8 per cent in 1989.

Unemployment, stuck at 2.8 per cent for three years, was predicted to go up to three per cent in 1989.

## Jordan opens trade fair in Tunis

**TUNIS (Petra)** — Jordan has opened its third trade fair in Tunis, displaying a variety of national products.

The ten-day fair was opened by Tunisian National Economy Minister Salahuddin Ibn Mubarak who praised the excellent quality of Jordanian goods.

"This trade fair is another good opportunity for orienting the Tunisian public on the different types of Jordanian products and will no doubt bolster Jordanian-Tunisian trade and economic ties," the minister said.

The minister voiced his Tunisian satisfaction with the existing cooperation with Jordan, being conducted through a joint Jordanian-Tunisian economic committee.

"Thanks to the committee's efforts," he said, "trade between the two Arab countries has become three-fold in volume, enabling the two sides to exchange agricultural, pharmaceutical, industrial and other products."

This positive development is bound to lead to further and more expanded cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia in launching joint ventures and conducting joint scientific research work, Ibn Mubarak noted.

Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia, Sataan Al Hassan, who was present at the opening ceremony, expressed hope that the trade fair will contribute towards opening more avenues of bilateral cooperation in economic, trade and industrial fields.

The ambassador said that the goods displayed at the fair represent a portion of the Jordanian national products produced by more than 8,000 industrial organisations and factories.

Present at the opening ceremony was Jordan's Labour and Social Development Minister Rashid Ureikat who accompanied the Tunisian minister on a tour of the fair's sections and heard a briefing on the different products.

The trade fair displays leather, plastic and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, kitchens, food supplies, agricultural goods, oriental souvenirs and traditional products among other different items.

## Ministry to rebuild part of road leading to airport

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has decided to reconstruct a road linking the Queen Alia International Airport highway and Umm Al Amad.

The two lane, 11-kilometre stretch needs reconstruction because of weak earth layers have

rendered the asphalted road unsuitable for vehicles with heavy axial weights, according to the ministry's secretary general.

He said that work on the reconstruction will begin before the end of April once arrangements for detours have been made.

## Jordan, Hungary discuss trade

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Jordan's trade with Hungary was discussed at a meeting held here Thursday between Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) Director General Ghazi Abu Hassan and

the Hungarian commercial attaché in Amman in the presence of a representative of Hungarian state companies.

Discussion centred on bartering Jordanian agricultural products for Hungarian goods.

## Report finds Bermudans, Swiss most prosperous

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The 56,000 residents of Bermuda were the world's most prosperous in 1986, with an average income of \$20,420 a year, the World Bank reports.

The Swiss ranked next highest with average incomes of \$17,840, and U.S. citizens were third with \$17,500, the report said.

The figures do not reflect the drop the U.S. dollar has taken against the Swiss franc and other currencies since 1986, the latest year for which the bank has comparative figures.

The annual report noted that the income figures do not necessarily correlate directly with living standards, because prices and styles of life differ from country to country.

Following the top three, the income rankings dropped considerably.

The average figure for Japan was \$12,850, West Germany \$12,080, France \$10,740 and Britain \$8,920.

Citizens of Brunei, whose average income surpassed those of the United States in 1985, dropped to \$15,400 because of the dip in the price of oil, the major

export of the small sultanate on Borneo.

The bank omitted figures for many countries, including war-torn Afghanistan and Angola.

The lowest figure listed was \$120 a year per citizen in Ethiopia, which has been plagued by drought and ravaged by armed revolts.

The report said that in Burkina Faso, in Western Africa, the average annual income is \$150.

No estimate was made for the Soviet Union, which does not belong to the bank. The average for China was placed at \$300, down from \$320 in 1985 despite official Chinese claims of rapidly increasing prosperity.

The report noted that average incomes have been decreasing in many Third World countries.

Some have seen a steady drop since 1973, including Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia, the report said.

On another subject, the report said babies born in Australia and France had a life expectancy of 78 years, Spanish, Swiss, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Icelandic babies could all expect 77 years, and those born in the United States 76 years.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.8800/10	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2330/40	Canadian dollar
	1.6635/42	Deutsche marks
	1.8670/80	Dutch guilders
	1.3738/48	Swiss francs
	34.79/84	Belgian francs
	5.6450/80	French francs
	1235/1236	Italian lire
	124.00/10	Japanese yen
	5.8650/8700	Swedish crowns
	6.1920/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.3900/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	453.70/454.20	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — The national share market regained some ground in late trading but closed sharply lower after strong selling pressure earlier. The All Ordinaries was down 30.7 at 1,436.8.

**TOKYO** — Share prices closed down following a 101-point overnight tumble on Wall Street, triggered by a larger-than-expected \$13.83 billion U.S. trade deficit. The Nikkei index lost 217.78 to 26,893.57.

**HONG KONG** — Stocks closed sharply lower following the U.S. trade data. The Hang Seng Index was down 85.18 at 2,598.95.

**SINGAPORE** — The market closed sharply lower across the board on selling pressure and profit-taking in moderate trading. The Straits Times industrial index dropped 23.67 to 933.44.

**BOMBAY** — Share prices closed mixed in limited bouts of buying and selling, with cautious investors hesitant to extend commitments. Tata Steel fell 8.75 rupees to 671.25 but Associated Cement rose 2.0 to 143.

**FRANKFURT** — Shares dropped sharply in line with other international markets after Thursday's surprise news of a widening in the U.S. trade deficit. The Commerzbank index, set at mid-session, fell 27 to 1,386.3.

**ZURICH** — Prices closed easier but above earlier lows in moderate trading. The All Share Swiss Index was down 9.5 at 830.8.

**PARIS** — Prices ended lower but recovered from most of their early slide after bargain-hunters moved in.

**LONDON** — Prices remained nervously weaker in late trading, shadowing virtually every movement on Wall Street. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 10.4 at 1,776.8.

**NEW YORK** — Stocks fell sharply in morning trading after early bottom-fishing in the blue chips had ended. The Dow was down 25 to 1,980.

## U.S. trade deficit widens

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The U.S. trade deficit widened dramatically in February to \$13.8 billion, its biggest shortfall since October and the second consecutive monthly jump, the government said Thursday.

The excess of imports over exports rose \$1.4 billion from January's \$12.4 billion imbalance.

Analysts, who had largely predicted beforehand that the February deficit would shrink slightly, said that a widening deficit would put sharp downward pressure on the value of the U.S. dollar.

For the first two months of 1988, the deficit is running at an annual rate of \$157.6 billion, below the record \$171.2 billion of last year but still worse than second highest imbalance of \$156.2 billion in 1986, the Commerce Department said.

Imports of foreign manufactured goods, oil and farm products increased by \$2.3 billion in February. Leading the surge were imports of electrical equipment from abroad, up \$323 million, and auto and truck parts, up \$298 million.

U.S. exports also rose, but by a smaller \$1.3 billion from January.

Analysts had anticipated an improvement in the trade balance in February because of the normally slack winter demand for imported goods, lower oil prices and the fact that the month is the shortest of the year.

**Dollar may come under pressure**

On the eve of Thursday's report, Allen Sinai of the First Boston Co., a New York economic consulting firm, said any deficit above \$12 billion in February would be viewed as a sign that the nation's trade problems are far from over and that the deliberate 36 per cent devaluation of the dollar over the last three years is not having the intended effect on the trade imbalance.

As a result, Sinai said, "The dollar is going to come under considerable pressure" toward further devaluation despite the renewed commitment Wednesday by the finance ministers of the world's seven largest industrial powers to keep it at its present level.

U.S. oil imports jumped 1.2 million barrels a day in February to 8.1 million, the highest they have been since September 1986. As a result, the trade deficit with members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries shot up by \$270 million over January to \$1.3 billion.

The deficit with Japan, the country with the largest trade surplus with the United States, also increased dramatically, by \$700 million to nearly \$5.1 billion.

It widened also with the so-called newly industrialised countries — Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea — but by a much smaller \$44 million to \$2.8 billion.

Imports of manufactured goods from abroad increased by \$2.3 billion in February and were \$1.8 billion higher than the monthly average of \$27.1 billion in 1987. But U.S. manufacturers also fared well in February, raising their exports by \$1.2 billion to \$16.1 billion, the third highest month on record after November and December of last year.



**Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture** invites all interested photographers, Jordanians and residents, to participate in the Photography Exhibition which will be held during the activities of the Seventh Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture during the period between July 13 - 29, 1988.

### TERMS OF PARTICIPATION:

- The artists may participate with no less than 3 photos.
- Each photo should measure 30 x 40 cm and should be fixed to a frame.
- Photos should be coloured or black and white.
- Themes:
  - Still nature.
  - Landscape.
  - Cities and antiquities.
  - Portraits.
- Photos must depict the Jordanian environment and character and must not have been exhibited previously.
- All photos should indicate the following:
  - Name and address of photographer.
  - The year photograph was taken.
  - Type of film used.
  - Information should be placed at the back of each photo.
- All photos will be exhibited at the Seventh Jerash Festival.
- Kindly submit all entries to: The Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts, Jebel Weibdeh Park, Tel: 630128. Deadline for submission June 1, 1988.
- Three prizes will be awarded for each theme and winners will be announced during a special event in the Seventh Jerash Festival.

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### TENDERS ANNOUNCEMENT

Natural Resources Authority invites the interested tenders to submit their offers for the following bids. Closing date will be on Sunday May 22, 1988 1:00 p.m. Interested vendors can obtain the tender documents and specifications from the Purchasing Division of NRA, 8th Circle (Bayader Wadi Seer). A bid bond for 3 per cent of the total amount as a bank guarantee or endorsement cheque is to be submitted with the offer, otherwise it will be rejected.

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51/88	3 phase testing separator & Choke manifold.	JD 25

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Jordan Times  
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Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

**MURDER BY DECREE**



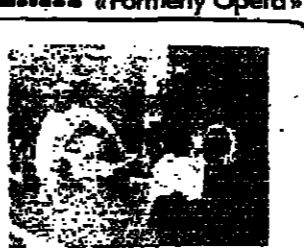
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

NIJOU CINEMA

Tel: 675573

**A LITTLE SEX**



Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677420

**OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE**

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE  
BASEBALL

## T-BALL

Tom & Jerry 30  
Mr. Chips 28

Wang 17  
Danish Dairy 4

## COACH PITCH

Arab Bank 28  
Nashashibi-Ebbini 7  
GEMT 16

Jordan Express 48  
N.E.C.C. 25  
Al Ahlya 18

## KID PITCH

Seiko 7  
Samar 6  
Eriksson 7

D.H.L. 14  
Marriott Hotel 8  
Jordan Worsted Mills 4

## SOFTBALL

Westinghouse 10  
Pirelli 12

Cairo Amman Bank 8  
Volvo 16

Players and managers come to  
defence of centenary festival

LONDON (R) — The controversial centenary festival which will be held at Wembley this weekend to celebrate the founding of the English Football League in 1888 gained the belated support of players and managers Friday.

The 16-team knockout competition comprising 40-minute mini-matches has attracted widespread criticism from football fans and there are likely to be embarrassing gaps on the Wembley terraces Saturday and Sunday.

With around 300 players, managers and medical staff in attendance, cynics reckon the most competitive aspect of the tournament will be the scramble for clothes hooks in the temporary changing rooms at the nearby Wembley arena.

Another richly entertaining contest should be the "quote of the day" contest in a makeshift interview room in the bowels of Wembley stadium where 16 football managers will leave no stone unturned in their search for clichés.

The 16 qualifiers, representing all four levels of the Football League, include such contrasting powers as First Division champions-elect Liverpool, who meet Newcastle United in the first round, and Fourth Division Tranmere Rovers.

## 'Flying Finn' to conduct rally school

AMMAN (J.T.) — Simo Lampinen, the original "Flying Finn," arrives Monday in Amman to conduct a rally school for Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team drivers His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Nabih Karam. Other Jordanian rally drivers including Hani Bisharat and Issa Halahbi will also be invited to attend the sessions, in preparation for the Jordan International Rally June 15, 16 and 17.

Suheil Marar, manager of the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team, said Lampinen, through in-car instruction, will advise drivers about the finer points of driving in competition. The drivers should also gain a better understanding of the technical factors influencing rally cars at high speed, Marar added. He said this will be accomplished by the screening of videos, to be shown Thursday night at the Royal Automobile Club.

The term "Flying Finn" was coined because, since the early 1960s, observers of international rallies have been amazed to witness the talented Finns "airborne" in their rally cars over the famous "jumps" along the Rally of the 1000 Lakes route. Simo Lampinen was the first of the illustrious group of world champions and star drivers from Finland, along with Timo Makinen, Timo Salonen, Juha Kankkunen, Kari Klen, Hannu Mikkola and Ari Vatanen.

Driving mainly Saabs and Lancias, Lampinen has won many World Championship rallies, including 1000 Lakes in 1963, '64 and '72; the British RAC in '68; Portugal, '70; Morocco, '72 and Austria '72. He placed second three times in the 1000 Lakes, as well as the Swedish Rally. He was also second in the Acropolis, Portugal, Morocco and Canada international rallies and was national champion of Finland several times.

Lampinen is president of the largest association for automobile sport in Finland, with 32,000 members in 197 clubs. He is vice president of the Finnish Automobile Sport Federation.

Lampinen, 45, comes to Amman from Kenya, where he was a steward for the Safari Rally. When not involved in rallying, he runs a ski production business founded by his grandfather in 1901.



Suheil Marar (left), manager of the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team and Simo Lampinen, the original "Flying Finn," confer at the Rally of the 1000 Lakes last August in Finland.

Lampinen is married, with two sons who are actively involved in motorcycle racing.

Also arriving in Amman Monday is Ilpo Rouru, marketing manager of the Rally of the 1000 Lakes. Rouru hopes to secure further Jordanian participation in the Rally of the 1000 Lakes, following Hani Bisharat's successful finish in last year's event.

McEnroe, Edberg reach  
Tokyo tennis semifinals

TOKYO (Agencies) — American John McEnroe scored a hard-fought 7-6 (10-8), 7-6 (9-7) victory Friday over Shuzo Matsuoka and, along with top-seeded Stefan Edberg, advanced to semifinals of the men's singles in the \$752,500 Japan Open Championships.

Sweden's Edberg, ranked third in the world, romped over Australian Brad Drewett 6-4, 6-3 in an earlier match on the hard courts of Ariake Tennis Park.

McEnroe, ranked No. 1 in the world for four years starting in 1981, is competing in his first major tournament since the U.S. Open last September.

Now ranked 15th, McEnroe and 20-year-old Matsuoka, ranked 273rd, each held serve through the 12th game of the first set.

In the first of two tiebreakers, Matsuoka led 4-1 but McEnroe used a strong serve to tie it 7-7 and 8-8. McEnroe finally took the set, blasting an ace and then

hitting a cross-court winner. In the second set, each player again held serve until the tiebreaker, but at 7-7 McEnroe got a service winner and then Matsuoka hit the net with a forehand shot.

McEnroe will face Brad Gilbert of the United States, who beat compatriot David Pate 6-3, 6-2.

"His ground stroke and passing shot are accurate," McEnroe said of Gilbert, the No. 4 seed here and ranked 10th in the world.

Edberg defeated Australian Brad Drewett 6-4, 6-3 and number three seed Mats Wilander overcame Swedish Davis Cup player Mikael

Pernfors 6-3, 6-4. Mayotte did not relish the prospect of facing further Swedish opposition in the semifinals and said at this point, Edberg is a much more dangerous player than McEnroe.

The enthralling 125-minute quarter-final between McEnroe and Matsuoka was dominated by serve, with neither player being broken throughout the match as both sets went to tiebreaks.

In the first set tiebreak, Matsuoka led 4-1 and had two set points at 6-4 before McEnroe fought back to take it 10-8.

The pattern was reversed in the second set tiebreak when McEnroe, who maintained the good behaviour he was shown all week in Tokyo, going 6-4 in front only to be hauled back to 7-7 by the dogged Japanese.

McEnroe, who faced 11 aces by the big-serving Matsuoka, then took the next two points for victory.

## Budd's career remains a mystery

LONDON (Agencies) — To take part, or not to take part.

That was the vital question Friday as South African-born runner Zola Budd faced the top brass of world athletics over a technicality that threatened to wreck her international career or open the door to a boycott of the Summer Olympic Games at Seoul.

Budd, who became a British citizen 4 years ago but has been plagued ever since by anti-apartheid demonstrations and accusations that she has returned too often to her homeland, was hoping to save her future by pleading she had broken no rules.

Some critics have warned that the Seoul Olympics would be vulnerable to an African boycott unless Friday's meeting extended the current suspension on Budd.

Her case depended upon how to sport's elite, the 23 members of the International Amateur Athletic Federation Council, interpreted its own rules.

The council, opening a two-day meeting at a downtown hotel, was investigating allegations that the 21-year-old Budd participated in a South African meet in June last year.

The allegations, which first surfaced in a South African newspaper, led to Budd pulling out of last month's World Cross-Country Championships in Auckland, New Zealand, averting a threatened walkout by black African nations.

South Africa is barred by most international sports federations, including track and field, because of its policy of racial separation, apartheid.

While it looked into the charges, the IAAF suspended Budd from further competition despite the fact that she strenuously denied she raced.

She did admit, however, that she was present at the Brakpan event and that was the issue at stake as the council decided how

to interpret the phrase "taking part."

As Budd waited anxiously to hear her fate, she reiterated her position.

"I'm innocent of all charges," she said. "I haven't done anything wrong, and I'm reasonably confident that justice will be done."

Her coach, John Bryant, described the allegations as "contrived and spurious." He said he didn't know which way the meeting would go but added there was only one fair result.

"If they ban her, it'll be a farce in terms of justice," Bryant said. "It's very difficult to predict what will happen, but Zola hasn't broken any rules... it's fairly clear there's been a witch hunt, but I'm hopeful that a fair verdict will be delivered."

Bryant warned that Budd might turn to the courts if the decision went against her and she was further suspended or banned for life.

"In the unlikely event that some credibility is given to these allegations, she's so keen to get back into action that she could consider legal action," he said.

The IAAF imposed a news blackout on the eve of the meeting, saying no statements would be issued on the Budd case until its conclusion.

But it was clear that even if the council members agree Budd did not run in South Africa, they still could bar her if they decide that by being at the meet, she participated in it.

"It is the interpretation of the phrase 'taking part' that is at the crux of this whole matter," said Tony Ward, spokesman for the British Amateur Athletic Board, which backs Budd.

"You can't manipulate the law to suit a moral stance. Certainly there are people who feel Zola has spent too much time in South Africa in the last four years but she has broken no rules," Ward

said.

Friday's meeting marked the biggest test yet of Budd's eligibility to compete for her adopted country since emigrating there four months before the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by virtue of her paternal grandfather being born British.

Since she set foot on British soil as a shy spindly teenager, Budd has won two World Cross Country Championships and broken two long distance world records.

But her career in recent major events has suffered a down-turn as opponents stepped up their political campaign, charging her with carrying a passport of convenience and being insincere in her motives for leaving South Africa.

"The question is not just a matter of the legality of a British passport but one of morality and sincerity," said Amadou Lamine Ba, general secretary of the supreme council for sport in Africa. "Since competing for Britain... Budd has repeatedly returned (to South Africa). We cannot stand by while other people act insincerely in order to avoid international regulations."

Nevertheless, it said, "South Africa managed to attract a fair number of rather second-rate sportsmen and women."

National Panasonic helped bring in an Australian "rebel" cricket team, and the First National Bank of South Africa funded the tour of a South Pacific "rebel" rugby team and afterwards pledged millions for a soccer stadium, according to the report.

It also cited several examples of national and individual action in support of the convention, including what it termed the uncompromising position of the sports authorities of Bermuda. Pakistani cricketer Imran Khan was quoted as having turned down "quite a lot of money" in refusing to play in South Africa.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## HOW HIGH THE MOON?

Both vulnerable. North deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 6  
♥ 5  
♦ K 3  
♣ A K Q 10 6 5 2  
WEST  
♠ A Q 10 7 5 2  
♥ 3  
♦ A 10 5 4  
♣ Q 8 7  
EAST  
♠ K 4  
♥ K 10 9 4 3  
♦ J 6 2  
♣ J 8 4

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♣ South, declarer at three no trump, did not set his sights high enough on this hand from a rubber bridge game. Instead of looking to make nine tricks, he played to insure one! The result was a deservedly catastrophic.

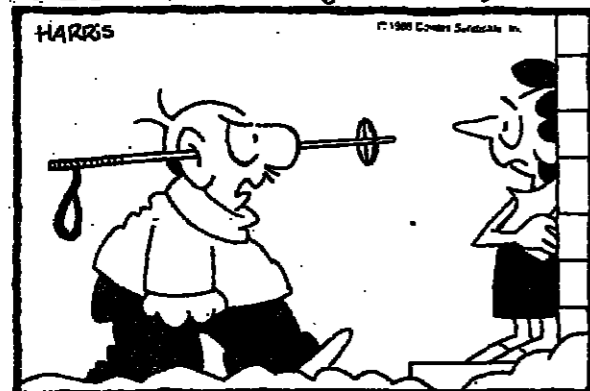
After North's jump rebid, South was faced with the decision of whether to rebid his hearts or to gamble three no trump in the hope that his positional spade stopper would suffice. He also could have

passed, but that seemed cowardly. So he tried for the nine-trick game and there was no denying that three no trump was a good contract. Unfortunately, South's play did not measure up to his bidding. West wisely chose not to give declarer a trick and the tempo by leading a spade. Instead, he elected to lead from his diamond holding. To make sure of a trick in the suit, declarer followed low from dummy. East's queen won, and he wasted no time in getting a spade on the table. As a result, the defenders took the first eight tricks—six spades and two diamonds.

Declarer forgot all about his main goal—fulfilling his contract. An extra diamond loser was of no consequence whatsoever. What was critical was to keep East off lead. To the uninitiated, it might seem like a pure guess as to whether East held the queen or ace of diamonds. Not so. If East held the ace, there was no way he could be stopped from gaining the lead. Therefore, the crucial case was where East held the queen. To stop that card from becoming an entry, declarer had to play the king of diamonds at trick one. That would have produced a swing of five tricks and the contract.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I DID NOT ENJOY CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING AND I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT!"

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KANET

INJOT

PYTSHU

TORTOG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

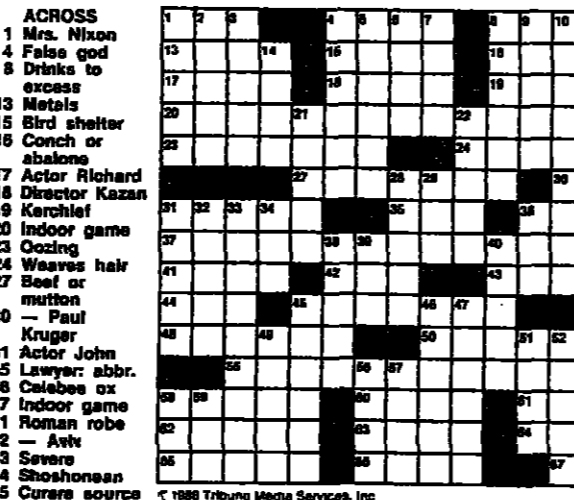
ANSWER: YOU'RE

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALTAR DRONE LUNACY FOURTH

Answer: What you've got when you stand with your back to the fireplace—A COLD FRONT

## THE Daily Crossword

by Harold B. Counts



ACROSS  
1 Mrs. Nixon  
4 False god  
8 Drinks to excess  
13 Metals  
15 Bird shelter  
16 Conch or abalone  
17 Actor Richard  
18 Director Kazan  
19 Kerchief  
20 Indoor game  
22 Ceiling  
24 Warm hair  
27 Beef or mutton  
30 — Paul  
31 Actor John  
35 Lawyer: abbr.  
36 Celebes is  
37 Indoor game  
41 Roman robe  
42 — Awh  
43 Saver  
44 Shoshonean  
45 Curious source  
48 One  
50 Voucher  
55 Indoor game  
58 Copycats  
60 Topnotch  
61 Weather word  
62 Endorse  
63 Follow secretly  
64 Robert —  
65 Covered  
66 Rainbows  
67 Food scrap

DOWN  
1 Balade  
2 Debate  
3 Twit  
4 Glibly speak  
5 — up (dressed to kill)  
6 Arbutus  
7 Jacob's wife  
8 Undergarment  
9 Writer John  
10 Hitting  
11 Wapiti  
12 Cunning  
14 Small cut

21 Chili con —  
22 Relax  
23 Entrances  
26 Big hit  
28 Diamond crystal  
29 Ordinal suffix  
31 Misbehavior  
32 Weaned pig: var.  
33 Golden-brown stone  
34 — nutshell (briefly)  
35 Alias  
36 Jokers  
37 Jud: pret.  
38 Always in poems  
40 Bot. plain  
41 Balanced  
42 Peaceful  
43 Outlaws  
46 Blinge  
51 Raison d'—  
52 Of a country: pret.

53 One busily employed  
54 Dogma  
56 See you later  
57 Toy cover of a kind  
58 Clever  
59 Golf term

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS  
1 Mrs. Nixon  
4 False god  
8 Drinks to excess  
13 Metals  
15 Bird shelter  
16 Conch or abalone  
17 Actor Richard  
18 Director Kazan  
19 Kerchief  
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DOWN  
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8 Undergarment  
9 Writer John  
10 Hitting  
11 Wapiti  
12 Cunning  
14 Small cut

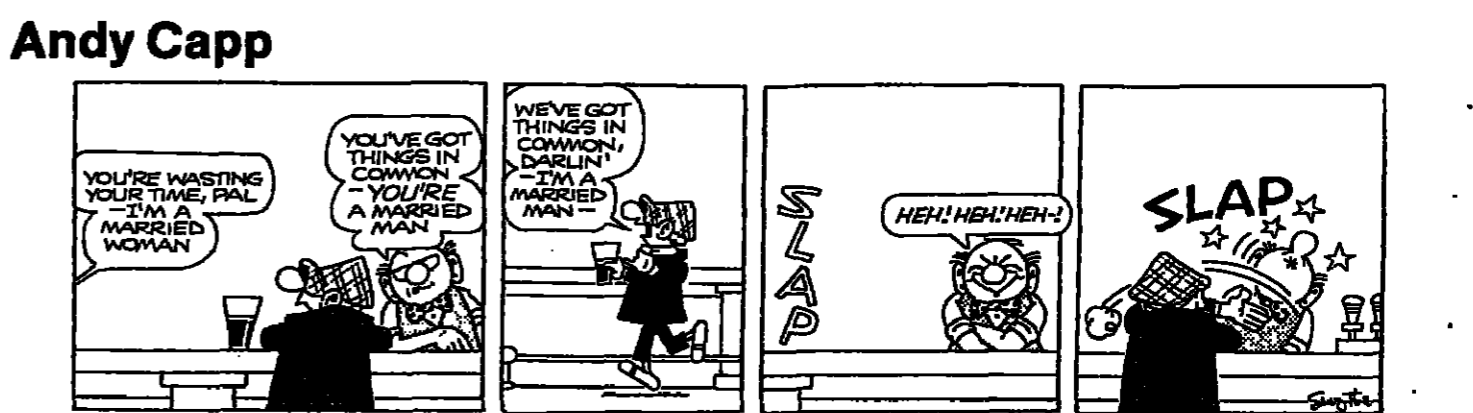
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## U.S. servicewoman killed

## Police look for suspect in Naples bomb attack

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Italian police Friday named a Japanese suspect in a car-bomb attack that killed five people outside a U.S. military club in Naples Thursday night.

The bomb was almost certainly planted by a Japanese urban guerrilla who wanted for a bomb attack at the U.S. embassy in Rome last year, a senior police official said.

Romano Argenio, head of the Naples section of Italy's Digos anti-terrorist police, told Reuters in an interview that the suspect was Junzo Okudaira, 39, believed to be a member of the Japanese Red Army guerrilla group.

One American servicewoman and four Italians were killed and 15 people wounded when the powerful car bomb went off outside a U.S. military club near the Naples port while a party was going on in the basement.

Argenio said Okudaira was known for his expertise with explosives and often worked on behalf of other countries, often Middle Eastern ones.

Okudaira had already been the subject of an international arrest warrant for a crude grenade and missile attack against the U.S. embassy in Rome on June 9, 1987, as a summit of leading western industrialised nations was starting in Venice.

The embassy was damaged but there were no injuries.

"The presence of a Red Army guerrilla does not rule out the likelihood of others being involved... They are technical experts who often act for a third party," Argenio said.

Argenio said police were still investigating several claims of responsibility for the bombing

made in the name of various Arab groups.

A man speaking fluent Italian telephoned a radio station early Friday, saying: "Justice has been done in the name of Lebanese people."

Argenio said he could not exclude a possibility that the bomb attack was connected with the second anniversary of U.S. bombing raids against Libyan cities.

"It is quite likely that an Arab country may be involved," Argenio said, adding that it was believed Okudaira had already left Naples but probably not Italy.

A man also telephoned an international news agency in Rome and claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of the "Jihad Brigades."

"We take full responsibility for blowing up the American military centre. Imperialist Americans must die two years after their barbarous attack against the Libyan Arab state," the caller said.

The caller warned American targets would continue to be hit in order to overthrow imperialism.

Argenio said the car used for the bomb — a white Ford Fiesta with Milan plates — had been rented from a Naples agency by an Asian man who used the name Liao Willy Liu.

The police official said the name was false and that the rental agent had been shown a photograph of Okudaira and identified

him as the man who rented the car.

"The man who hired the car is the same man in the identikit," Argenio said, adding that the Japanese man had stayed in a hotel near the club.

The bombing was the worst anti-American attack in Italy since 16 people died in an Arab guerrilla assault on U.S. and Israeli airline check-in counters at Rome airport on Dec. 27, 1985.

Argenio said he did not believe the attack was anti-NATO but strictly anti-American "because the club is used only by Americans, soldiers and civilians who can only bring in a limited number of guests."

The police official said security had been stepped up at U.S. installations in the Naples area, where the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the NATO Southern Command are based, as well as elsewhere in Italy.

Italian police had closed another servicemen's club in the city as a precaution.

Argenio said photos of Okudaira had been sent to all frontier posts, airports and road blocks had been thrown up around the Naples area.

In Rome, the American embassy offered its help to Italian authorities to find those responsible for the bombing.

"We strongly condemn this criminal act of violence and offer to the Italian authorities our collaboration in seeing to it that those responsible are brought to justice," an embassy spokesman said.

Italian President Francesco Cossiga sent a message to President Reagan offering sympathy for the American victims.

## Aquino meets China's top leaders

PEKING (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino was given a 21-gun salute in a lavish welcoming ceremony in Peking Friday ahead of meetings with top Chinese leaders that were likely to focus on trade.

Guns echoed throughout Tiananmen Square in the heart of the Chinese capital as Aquino strode along a red carpet side by side with China's newly installed president Yang Shangkun and reviewed a People's Liberation Army Honour Guard.

Aquino who arrived in Peking Thursday night after a brief stop in a tiny southern village to pay respects to her ancestors, has had a special "hotline" installed to keep her in touch with Manila where troops were on full alert.

Aquino's press secretary said the 55-year-old president, making her first foreign visit in 18 months, was confident the military could hold the fort in her absence despite reports that escaped rebel Colonel Gregorio Honasan was preparing to strike.

Aquino was the first foreign head of state to meet Yang, a general who has given up his uniform for smart business suits, since he was named to the post a week ago.

"I congratulate you," she said. "I feel privileged to be the first president of a foreign country to be received by you."

She later met Premier Li Peng and was scheduled to make a visit to the Great Wall and dine with senior leaders at a state banquet Friday night.

Officials declined to disclose details of Aquino's talks but said earlier her meetings with Chinese leaders were likely to focus on how to boost trade between the two countries which stood at about \$300 million last year.

Other foreign ministry officials said Aquino was ready to brief Chinese officials on the status of talks to renegotiate terms of key U.S. military bases in the Philippines — if the Chinese side raised the issue.

"President Aquino will not bring this up but she will be prepared to provide some details if the Chinese side asks," said a Philippine official.

Western diplomats said China was eager to see the United States maintain its presence in the Philippines to counter Soviet influence in Vietnam.

Philippine officials said talks could also touch on the Spratly Islands, a string of coral reefs and atolls in the South China Sea that China claims in whole and the Philippines in part. China has clashed with Vietnam over the islands, near vital sea lanes and could be rich in oil.

Officials in Peking have said they expect to resolve the dispute peacefully with the Philippines and Malaysia, which also claims some of the islands.

Aquino is scheduled to leave for Hong Kong Saturday and will return to the Philippines Sunday.

The official New China News Agency said President Yang had accepted an invitation from Aquino to visit the Philippines. It did not say when he would make the trip.

It quoted Yang as saying China wanted to further its economic, cultural and technological cooperation with the Philippines.

He was also quoted as praising Aquino and the Philippine government for stabilising the country's political situation and making economic progress.

## Zia says arms dump blast could be sabotage

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq said Thursday he believed sabotage caused explosions at an Islamabad arms dump that killed 98 people, but he said an official enquiry would have the final word.

"It could be an accident, but in my own personal assessment it was a very effective act of sabotage," he said at a press lunch at his residence. "It couldn't be anything else."

He said he did not want to prejudice investigations into Sunday's blasts at Ojri arsenal and added an official enquiry would deliver the final verdict.

The explosions sent rockets and heavy ammunition raining down on built-up areas in the capital and its twin city Rawalpindi, blowing limbs off pedestrians and crushing buildings. About 1,100 people were wounded.

Zia said he thought saboteurs would have a wide range of motives for acting against Pakistan.

He did not identify any country or group as possible suspects. "There is an enquiry. It will tell us (the cause of the explosions)," he said.

He described as speculation reporters' suggestions that the Ojri arsenal had contained weapons destined for Pakistan-based Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government.

"It is a military camp, a Pakistani camp," he said.

Pakistan acknowledges it is a conduit for United States- and Chinese-supplied weapons to the guerrillas but the Pakistani authorities have dismissed suggestions in the press that Ojri is a transit point on the arms pipeline.

On Tuesday Deputy Defence Minister Naqem Mahmud told parliament sabotage had not been ruled out.

Matter of shame

There has been widespread

public criticism of army security following the blasts at Ojri, which is situated in a built-up area. Mahmud said the explosions were a matter of shame for his ministry.

Pakistani authorities have in the past blamed the Afghan authorities for bomb explosions which have killed more than 250 people since the start of 1987. Kabul denies the charges.

Pakistan, which plays host to three million Afghan refugees and supports the main guerrilla parties, Thursday signed a settlement with Kabul after six years of indirect talks through a U.N. mediator.

A U.S. military team is in Islamabad to investigate the explosions.

Asked if Ojri had contained weapons destined for the Mujahideen, a diplomatic source said Wednesday: "It was a Pakistani army depot, all controlled by the Pakistani Army. More than that I can't say."

## Afghan accord provides for guerrilla bases shutdown

GENEVA (R) — The Afghan agreement signed Thursday stipulates not only a Soviet troop withdrawal but also the end to Afghan guerrilla bases in Pakistan.

The official text of the accord, signed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Pakistan and Afghanistan, stipulates that foreign troops must begin leaving on May 15.

It also stipulates non-interference and non-intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan, specifically requiring each country to prevent its territory from being used in any way to violate the other's territorial integrity.

Several Afghan guerrilla groups have well-armed bases in Pakistan, used to launch attacks on the Soviet and Afghan armies. Pakistan is also host to some three million refugees.

The agreement says Pakistan must prevent the presence or arming of any individuals for the purpose of creating subversion, disorder or unrest in Afghanistan.

In a declaration on guarantees by the superpowers, the United States and Soviet Union are committed to refrain from any form of interference and intervention in Afghanistan and Pakistan and to respect the commitments made by those two parties to the accord.

But they are not required to guarantee any other measures.

Extracts from official text

Following are some key ex-

tracts from the 36-page official English text:

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the high contracting parties... have agreed as follows:...

To respect the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, national unity, security and non-alignment of the other high contracting party, as well as the national identity and cultural heritage of its people...

To ensure that its territory is not used in any manner which would violate the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity or disrupt the political, economic and social stability of the other high contracting party;

To refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation or any other form of intervention and interference, overt or covert, directed at the other high contracting party... including acts of reprisal involving the use of force...

To prevent within its territory the presence, harbouring, in camps and bases or otherwise, organising, training, financing, equipping and arming of individuals and political, ethnic and any other groups for the purpose of creating subversion, disorder or unrest in the territory of the other high contracting party and accordingly also to prevent the use of mass media and transportation of arms, ammunition and equipment by such individuals and groups...

The governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America...

Undertake to invariably refrain from any form of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to respect the commitments contained in the bilateral agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the principles of mutual relations, in particular on non-interference and non-intervention;

Urge all states to act likewise...

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan... have agreed as follows:...

All Afghan refugees temporarily present in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be given the opportunity to return voluntarily to their homeland in accordance with the arrangements and conditions set out in the present agreement...

The (agreements)... will enter into force on 15 May 1988. In accordance with the timeframe agreed upon between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Afghanistan there will be a phased withdrawal of the foreign troops which will start on the date of entry into force mentioned above. One half of the troops will be withdrawn by 15 August 1988 and the withdrawal of all troops will be completed within nine months.

## Dukakis leads New York polls; Koch backs Gore

NEW YORK (AP) — Senator Albert Gore Jr., running a distant third in the Democratic presidential race, received the endorsement of New York Mayor Edward Koch, but three polls show frontrunner Michael Dukakis stands to win the biggest primary so far this season.

Dukakis, Gore and Jesse Jackson held a low-key debate Thursday night, the only clash occurring when Gore continued his criticism of Dukakis on the issue of use of nuclear weapons.

The April 19 New York primary has 255 delegates at stake, more than a tenth of the 2,082 needed for nomination. But while a victory in New York could provide a substantial lead in the delegate count for Dukakis or Jackson, Gore would still be behind even if he won all the delegates.

The Associated Press' latest count shows Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, with 842.15, Jackson with 730.1 and Gore with 415.55.

Jackson's chances in New York has appeared to receive a boost from New York Governor Mario Cuomo this week when the influential governor was generous in his praise. But Thursday, Cuomo said Jackson's lack of experience in elective office could hurt him if he won the nomination.

Koch pegged his endorsement of Gore on the Tennessee senator's support of Israel — a critical issue in New York's large Jewish population — saying Gore was "head and shoulders" above the other two Democrats.

Koch said he would back Jackson if he became the party nominee "not because of his positions but because he would be less destructive of the country than George Bush."

Dukakis led Jackson by 45 per cent to 28 per cent in a CBS News poll, 46 per cent to 34 per cent in a Marist College poll and 49 per cent to 34 per cent in an ABC News-Washington Post poll. Gore had only 8 per cent support in two polls and 7 per cent in the third.

Racial issues

Earlier Thursday, Jackson denounced President Ronald Reagan, Koch and others for making race and religion issues in the U.S. presidential campaign.

The preacher-turned-politician read a lengthy speech to the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, in which he also expounded his "Jackson Doctrine" of foreign affairs.

"The next president must know the world and have a realistic understanding of our possibilities," Jackson said. "Our policy must be changed... we must change our course or lose our way."

He called for "a new realism" in U.S. policies and a halt to the race to modernise the superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

Asked about those who say the United States is "not ready for a black president," Jackson said such conclusions are the result of "journalistic incest" among those who have not gotten out among Americans to learn how much the

nation has grown.

"We went across the South on Super Tuesday without a single catcall or boo, without a single ugly sign at a mass meeting," Jackson said.

Then he launched his criticism of those who have raised race in advance of Tuesday's New York state primary.

"It was not until we got north to New York that the litmus tests of race and religion became spouted from the mouths of public officials without a significant media challenge," Jackson said.

"...then joined in yesterday by the president and then joined in today by Ms. (Geraldine) Ferraro," the Democrats 1984 vice presidential candidate.

"I simply say some people are making hysteria while I'm making history," Jackson added later at a news conference.

Koch said recently that Jews would "have to be crazy" to vote for Jackson because of his positions on Israel.

Reagan told the editors Wednesday that Jackson has been spared criticism because of the fear that comments would be interpreted as "some kind of racial attack."

"That's a statement of trauma," Jackson told reporters after the editors' speech. "President Reagan no doubt feels the pressure of our campaign."

In a speech Wednesday night, Ferraro lauded Jackson but added that if he "were not black, he wouldn't be in the race." She said Jackson could win neither the nomination nor the general election.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Arias: Panama sanctions won't work

WASHINGTON (R) — Costa Rican President Oscar Arias said Thursday that U.S. economic sanctions imposed to oust Panama's military strongman were hurting the Panamanian people and called for a negotiated solution to the crisis. "If you want to punish Noriega, economic sanctions are not the best answer," Arias said of U.S. efforts to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega. The Costa Rican leader, whose nation shares its southern border with Panama, spoke at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for authoring a Central American peace plan seeking to end guerrilla wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. "You are punishing the Panamanian people, not General Noriega," said Arias, on a two-day visit to the United States. "We need to reach a negotiated solution to the crisis. There is not enough support for a negotiated solution in Panama."

## Dalai Lama says he can compromise

LONDON (AP) — The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet's Buddhists, said Thursday there was nothing wrong in seeking a compromise with China over Tibetan independence. "China as a government will never give up Tibet... (so) I feel there is nothing wrong in trying to negotiate some middle way," the Dalai Lama said at a news conference at the end of a 12-day visit to Britain. The Dalai Lama, who was heading back to exile in north India, reiterated his rejection of recent Chinese invitations to return home providing he renounces Tibetan claims to independence. He said the overtures were "nothing new."

## Bomb explodes close to Botha

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A bomb in flower box exploded outside Johannesburg City Hall Thursday about two blocks from where South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha was meeting friends. Police said nobody was injured in the blast which smashed windows in the city centre building near the end of the evening rush hour. Botha visited the scene and told reporters: "This is not the way to resolve problems... this will not have any influence on the South African government whatsoever." The minister, who said he was in a private meeting with friends about two blocks from city hall when he heard the blast at 6.20 p.m. (1620 GMT), said the explosion was not extraordinary or abnormal. "You have had far worse explosions in Europe," he said.

## Duarte calls for Sapo-style accord

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean President Jose Napoleon Duarte said Thursday his government was willing to negotiate with the country's leftist guerrillas if the rebels first agreed to a Nicaragua-style ceasefire accord. Duarte told reporters the government was open to talks with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) rebels provided they were willing to sign an accord similar to the one hammered out by Nicaragua's Sandinista government and contra rebels in the town of Sapo last month. "If the Farabundo Marti Front guerrillas are prepared to agree to the same accords signed by the contras and the Sandinistas... we are prepared to dialogue," he said.

## Picasso gets posthumous chance to get back at critics of his last works

By Michela Wrong  
Reuter

PARIS — A Paris exhibition of Pablo Picasso's works has given the Spanish-born artist a posthumous chance to get his own back on critics who dismissed his last paintings as the senile dabbings of a sex-obsessed old man.

Exhibited in the southern French town of Avignon first in 1970 and then in 1973, a month after the painter died at the age of 91, the works unleashed a storm of protest.

Many art lovers dismissed the paintings as sickly and self-indulgent, the last desperate outpourings of a man terrified of his approaching death.

Special scorn was reserved for a series of explicit erotic etchings showing painters coupling with their models — some said the graphic drawings of genital organs showed an obsession with sex typical of an old man worried by his fading virility.

Now, 15 years after his death, "The Last Picasso," a massive collection of paintings, drawings and sculptures at the modernistic Pompidou Centre, invites a reassessment.

The exhibition, which is on show in the French capital until May 16 before moving to the Tate gallery in London in June, numbers 93 paintings, 33 drawings, 60 etchings and six sculptures.

## Celebration and exploration

The display is a tribute to Picasso's phenomenal output in his later years as well as a fascinating record of his artistic and emotional development over his final quarter century.

The first paintings date from 1953, a traumatic turning point in Picasso's life, when his lover Francoise Gilot left him along with their two children, and he

began to question his allegiance to the Communist Party.

In the years that followed, Picasso to find a new domestic happiness after meeting and marrying Jacqueline Roque, 44 years his junior.

She modelled for many of his later paintings.

The exhibition is both a celebration of the importance of sex as a source of inspiration and an exploration of the creative process itself — canvas after canvas show the artist confronting his naked model, paintbrush in hand.

The signs of haste are there for all to see — the brushstrokes are crude and direct, the paint appears to have been literally slapped onto the canvases, many of which look almost unfinished, without background or superfluous detail.

Picasso was always renowned for his energy. "There is never a moment when you can say 'I have done a good day's work and tomorrow is Sunday,'" he once commented on his work.

But he seems to have surpassed himself towards the end.

Experts estimate that the octogenarian artist produced more than 1,000 paintings, drawings and prints in his five last years — a picture on average every two and a half days.

Reaction to the works has been more positive this time around. The influential Le Monde welcomed the vibrancy and energy of the exhibition and refused to be shocked by its erotic emphasis.

Critic Genevieve Breerette, concluding her appreciation of the show, said: "Twentieth-century painting is born, lives and dies under the sign of the brothel. What fun."

The daily Liberation warned that to dismiss the show as the work of a jaded painter past his prime meant rejecting everything Picasso's paintings ever stood for.

"Vitality or senility? — The decision is yours," it said.



Pablo Picasso

## Kids say the darnedest things

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President George Bush paid a visit to a government day care centre Thursday but was upstaged by a group of giggling toddlers repeating "Jesse Jackson" over and over. It happened as Bush was winding up his visit to a centre at the Labour Department and a reporter shouted out a question about the Democratic contender. Upon hearing Jackson's name, one child after another began repeating it. Soon, the entire class of about a dozen preschoolers was chanting "Jesse Jackson" in unison. Bush grinned, then responded: "I'm not going to get into the Democratic side of the equation, particularly in a day care centre." The kids provided a tough audience for Bush. One asked him: "Are you the president?" "No, I'm the vice president," he said. Then he was asked if he saw the president. Yes, Bush replied, he saw him just that morning. "Did you see the Easter Bunny?" he was asked. Yes, Bush said, at the recent White House Easter egg hunt. One child asked Bush if they should be afraid of him. "I've got 10 grandchildren," said Bush. "I wouldn't hurt a flea."

## Bus blitz

LONDON (R) — One of London's famous red double decker buses has been blamed for what firemen call the British capital's biggest peacetime evacuation. Tens of thousands of Londoners were moved out of the Oxford Street shopping district when widespread complaints of a smell of gas launched three hours of chaos Wednesday. In scenes reminiscent of the World War Two Blitz, streets were sealed off, causing traffic chaos, two underground railway stations were closed and armies of shoppers and tourists were ordered out of fashionable department stores. Extensive checks by gas engineers failed to reveal a leak. Then police said the smell could have come from a broken-down bus. "It is impossible to estimate numbers accurately, but we think it could have been the biggest evacuation in London since the (Second World War)," a fire brigade spokesman said.

## Toad slime

CAIRNS, Australia (R) — The case toad, one of nature's ugliest little beasts, is being exploited for the hallucinogenic properties of its hide, but eating the poisonous skin has been likened to a game of Russian roulette. Police Inspector Syd Churchill told reporters Thursday that users boiled the amphibians to extract the slime which they then drank. "People taking it experience a trip similar to that resulting from LSD. It is by all accounts a very potent drug," said Churchill. But the warty, slimy skin of toad contains the poisonous drug bufotenine and has killed dogs, cats, snakes and wildlife in Queensland where it was introduced in 1935 to control sugar cane pests. "People have died from eating these toads in the Philippines and Fiji, and dogs, cats and snakes are always dying here," Queensland University zoologist Rob Endean said. Endean said the toads were just one of a long list of bizarre tropical goodies in the state that were boiled, smoked, ground or chewed by people with nothing better to do. "People have tried lots of things up here in the tropics. There are a lot of biologically active chemicals in the flora and fauna up here," Endean said. "They will try anything — plants mushrooms, toads."

## 'Phoney' jealousy

REIMS, France (R) — A jealous French shop assistant pestered her rival with up to 4,000 anonymous telephone calls a day after being jilted by her lover, police said Wednesday. Police said 31-year-old Catherine Pouleau, from Alsace in northern France, rang the victim and her relatives 3,987 times in 10 days after her boyfriend deserted her. She will appear in court later, charged with harassment.

## 'Hot seat' banned

PARIS (R) — A "hot seat" capable of jolting aggressive taxi customers with a powerful electric shock has been banned by Paris police. Only a handful of the city's 14,000 cabs had been equipped with the device, according to drivers' associations. Transport users' associations had said there was a risk of accidents in using the device, manufactured in Israel and Brazil, but under police study since last October.